



How Liberals Govern

Crime in Washington: A National Disgrace

Republican strategists across the country are planning to make lawlessness in the Nation's Capital a major issue in the upcoming campaign.

Ruled by a Democratic Administration, a Democratic controlled Congress, a Democratic commissioner and a predominantly Democratic city council, Washington today is gripped by fear. Murder, arson, robbery, extortion and other major crimes have become commonplace occurrences—despite liberal pooh-poohing that such talk is only "hysteria." Teen-age thugs, armed with knives and Molotov cocktails, terrorize the city's inhabitants and stores, while black militants, many of them affecting an African style hairdo, are engaged in Mafia-like shake-downs of local businessmen. Bus transportation has been partially paralyzed, tourism has fallen off sharply and many of the city's merchants, particularly restaurant owners, complain that their businesses have virtually ground to a halt. Houses in many areas remain on the real estate market for months on end, as would-be sellers unsuccessfully look for buyers willing to move into the area.

Militants in the Poor People's Campaign, which has been given lavish and unprecedented treatment by U.S. officials, have aggravated an already alarming situation by roughing up reporters and threatening them with razor slashes. Fears of a hotter summer grow.

Metropolitan police statistics portray a city swirling in violence. They show that an average of 1,034 serious crimes (including robbery, housebreaking, larceny and auto theft) have been committed each week since the major April 4-8 riot following Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination.

The rate of crime, moreover, has jumped upward in successive seven-day

periods. There were 991 serious crimes reported during the week of April 15 to 21, 997 reported the following seven days and 1,114 during the week of April 29 to May 5. The number of weekly crimes reported before the rioting averaged 875.

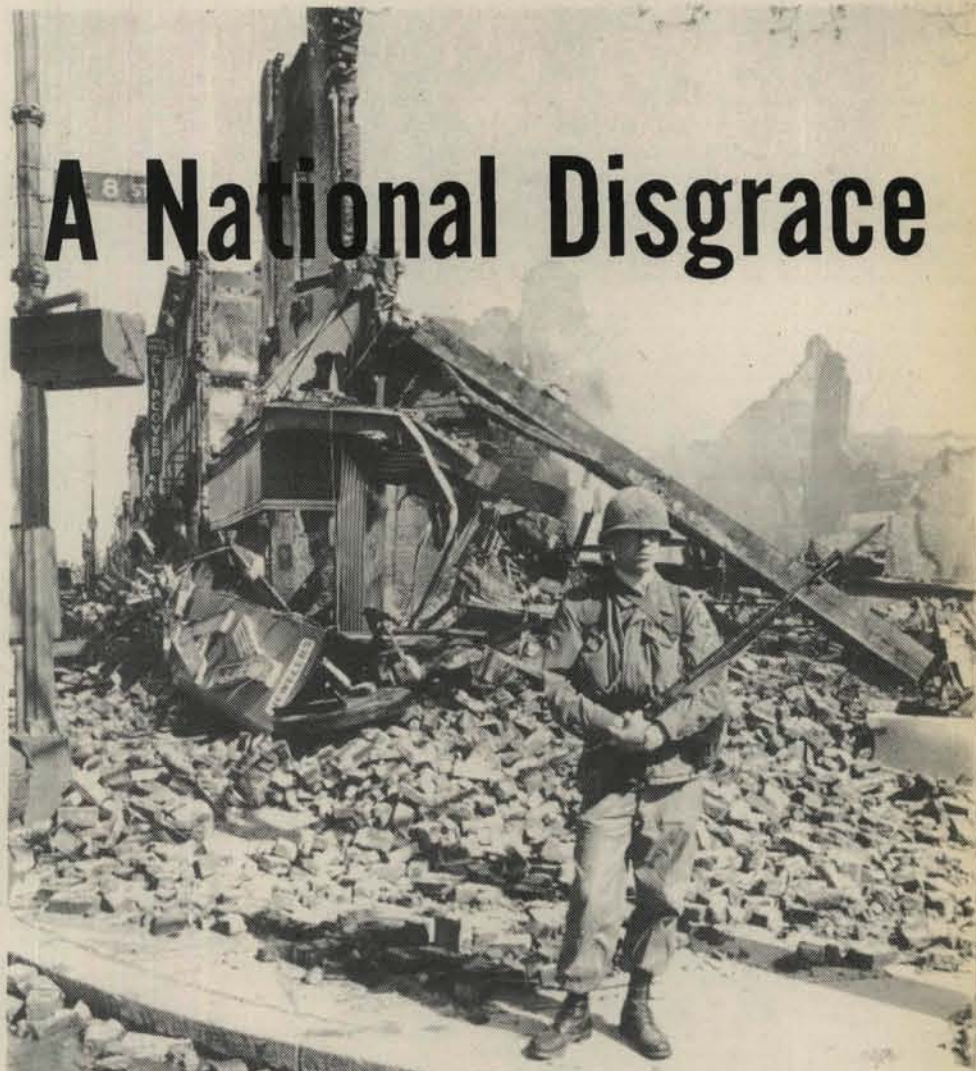


The slaying of D.C. Transit driver John E. Talley has triggered severe curtailment of Washington's bus service—hurting the poorer people who need it most.

Small business continues to be a central target of hoodlums. Liquor dealers report that at least one liquor store is broken into each night, while other store operators complain of constant looting. All over the city liquor stores which a few weeks ago stayed open until 11 or 12 Saturday nights now close at 9. Clerks in a large department store on downtown F Street have actually warned persons not to use the stairs—even during daylight hours—because juvenile delinquents apparently lurk there waiting to rob unsuspecting female customers.

A "protection" racket has also begun to flourish in the city. Black militants, directly or indirectly threatening store owners who won't buy, have managed to peddle Martin Luther King buttons for \$25 to \$50 apiece—with reports of some sales in the \$500-\$1,000 range. Some stores along 14th Street also closed their doors last Monday when "requested" to do so in honor of the birthday of the late Malcolm X.

So serious has this situation become that Mayor Walter E. Wash-



An Army trooper stands guard by a burnt-out store after the April rioting in Washington. Since then, crime in the District—including shake-downs of local businessmen—has soared at an alarming rate.

ington has requested Congress to pass legislation that would make it a felony, punishable by five years in prison, to threaten businessmen or their property.

Since so many businessmen fear retaliation if they report these threats to the police, the above statistics do not tell the full story of the lawlessness that is sweeping through Washington. Murder and arson, furthermore, are not included in the aforementioned figures, yet these crimes have also mushroomed in the past two months.

City officials report that there is an average of 77 cases of arson a month, more than seven times the rate prior to King's assassination. Schools and stores have been repeatedly visited with "firebombs." On May 8 arsonists set at least seven fires, with an eighth fire of suspicious origin causing an estimated \$50,000 damage to an old arts building on the Catholic University campus.

Homocide is also more frequent. For a three-week period beginning April 29, there have been at least six known murders. A three-year-old girl reported missing was found slain in a basement boiler room about two blocks from her home in the Northwest section of the city. Four merchants have been killed by armed hoodlums in their places of busi-

ness and a bus driver was shot and killed.

The slain driver, John Earl Talley, 46, was shot twice by teen-agers who were trying to hold him up May 17. The robbery was just one of seven that had been perpetrated against bus drivers in less than 24 hours (two bus robberies a day is considered "normal").

Talley's slaying was the final piece of violence that caused drivers to go on a wildcat strike, drastically curtailing the number of buses in operation. As a result, thousands of working men and women were left without a convenient, cheap form of transportation.

As the week progressed, drivers were demanding more protection—including suggestions that they be permitted to carry guns or that a non-driver ride "shotgun"—and were refusing to handle cash, which they felt was "robbery bait."

Bus drivers were a chief victim of criminals even before the April riots. There was a total of 331 vicious attacks on the drivers in 1967, crimes such as robberies, attempted robberies and assaults, an increase of 315 per cent over 1966. Through May 9 of this year, there have been 294 aggravated crimes of this nature, which, when projected, will more than double last year's toll.

Continued on page 12

NEWSPAPER

Scandals and Political Pressures

Inside Detroit's 'Poverty War'

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HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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● Congressional testimony just made public reveals that, according to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, the Miami Police Department's "hard policy" toward criminals is successful. Hoover said statistics showed that robberies dropped 62 per cent in the first month after institution of what he called the "hard policy of carrying shotguns and utilizing police dogs" in Negro districts. This program, Hoover said, was popular with the Negroes themselves because "their lives and their businesses are safer." "I submit that," Hoover said, "as proof of the fact that a strict policy in the enforcement of laws works, whereas some of the theoretical sociological policies that are advanced and urged just do not work."

● Walt W. Rostow, the President's chief White House adviser on foreign affairs, recently told a group of congressional staff aides that the Cold War is "over."

● Gov. Nelson Rockefeller has assembled a staff of public relations experts to help his foundering campaign for the presidency. Heading up the staff is Rocky press secretary Leslie Slope, a roundish, witty extrovert who also happens to be a Democrat. Slope, moreover, worked in the Administration of former Democratic Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

● The name of opera singer Leontyne Price appeared in a full-page New York Times advertisement listing alleged Kennedy endorsers; this was news to Miss Price, who took her own Times ad to complain of unauthorized use of her name. As Kennedy strategists were apologizing to Miss Price, another purported RFK endorsee, Rev. David Poling, head of the Christian Herald Association, stepped forward to claim that his name, too, was used in a Kennedy ad without authorization. Explaining the misuse of Poling's name, as compared with misuse of Miss Price's name, a spokesman from Citizens for Kennedy said, "A different set of fools was responsible for that error."

● Liberal Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) has introduced legislation that would empower the U.S. Mint to strike one million commemorative bronze medals in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King. The medals would be sold supposedly at cost to the King Foundation which would then resell them to raise money. Earlier Scott had unsuccessfully proposed striking one-million half-dollar pieces for resale to the fund.

● The Ford Foundation last week gave \$160,000 to a group headed by the Rev. Milton Galamison, ultra-militant organizer of New York school boycotts. Galamison has a long record of pro-Communist affiliations and was the keynote speaker at the founding convention of the party-spawned W. E. B. DuBois Clubs.

● Campaigning for Bobby in Charleston, W. Va., Sen. Edward Kennedy indicated that he would like to be a presidential candidate himself in 1976.

● Liberal Democrat Roy Elson, running against Barry Goldwater for the Arizona Senate seat of retiring Carl Hayden, is planning an interesting campaign attack. Elson is trying to "prove" the supposedly hideous charge that the Goldwater for Senate campaign (7045 East Camelback Road, Scottsdale, Ariz. 85251) is receiving some out-of-state funds. Elson apparently is overlooking the fact that his party's candidates have never turned down any money raised nationwide by such liberal groups as the AFL-CIO's COPE and the National Committee for an Effective Congress.

Capital Briefs

● "Resurrection City is a nice place to visit but I wouldn't want to live there." That appears to be the attitude of the Rev. Ralph Abernathy and other leaders of the Poor People's Campaign. Up until last week, Abernathy had lived with his aides in a north-west Washington motel, with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference paying \$460 a day for rooms and shelling out hundreds more for food and room service. Because of many loud protests from the marchers, "Mayor" Abernathy finally agreed to move into a tent in "Resurrection City," but his aides are still at the motel.

● Trouble continues to plague Resurrection City. More than 200 demonstrators have been "screened out" and sent home for engaging in violence, terrorizing fellow protesters and wreaking havoc. At least two reporters have been roughed up and several dozen others taunted and cursed.

● Although their candidate's name is not on the ballot in the June 4 primary, Nixon backers in New Jersey hope for a respectable write-in vote for the former vice president. Despite liberal Sen. Clifford Case—a self-proclaimed "favorite son"—and the fact that the state is often thought of as solid for Rocky, the New Jersey Nixon Now Committee has compiled an impressive list of endorsements from top GOP leaders, including state senators, county chairmen and state Republican committeemen.

● A Stanford University researcher has gone into federal court to declassify a government document that deals with the forced repatriation of nearly a million anti-Communist Russians at the end of the Second World War. Julius Epstein, research associate at Stanford's Hoover Institution, is using the "Freedom of Information Act" to force the Pentagon to release the report. "The document could be embarrassing to many people in the Administration," Epstein says, "but embarrassment is no basis for classification."

● Arrested last week in violent demonstrations at San Francisco State College: Terrence Hallinan, son of veteran party-line attorney Vincent Hallinan. Young Hallinan, a wheelhorse in the Communist-controlled W. E. B. DuBois Clubs, tried to halt a police wagon, according to authorities. Hallinan claims "police brutality."

● Administration officials have turned on the screws to get an influential Washington columnist to denounce Republican budget cutting. But the Washington Daily News' John Cramer resisted the attempted news management pressure, terming it a "dirty game." The veteran newsman said he resented being lobbied.

Will Celler Gut Crime Bill?

A coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats handed President Johnson and the Democratic Administration a stinging rebuke of "no confidence" in the field of law enforcement last week when it passed the Omnibus Crime Control bill by a 72-to-4 vote. The four holdouts: Senators Philip Hart (D.-Mich.), Lee Metcalf (D.-Mont.), John Sherman Cooper (R.-Ky.) and Hiram Fong (R.-Hawaii.).

The Administration was opposed to almost every aspect of the bill, including its most effective provisions. Here's how the Senate dealt the Administration a thumping setback:

- By a 48-to-29 margin the Senate adopted Sen. Everett Dirksen's amendment to remove federal control over the \$400-million law enforcement assistance proposal and transfer that control to the states. The Administration and the Justice Department had lobbied unceasingly to permit Washington to funnel funds to individual cities, thus bypassing state authority. But Dirksen's proposal to provide "block grants" to the states will effectively diminish dictation from the Nation's Capital.

- By a 68-to-12 margin the Senate decisively voted to retain Title III which permits the use of a court-approved wiretap or electronic surveillance device to gather evidence in major criminal cases. This section also prohibits all wiretapping and electronic surveillance by persons other than duly authorized law enforcement officers. The Administration, however, was opposed to the provision on the grounds that it only wanted to use these anti-crime weapons in national security cases.

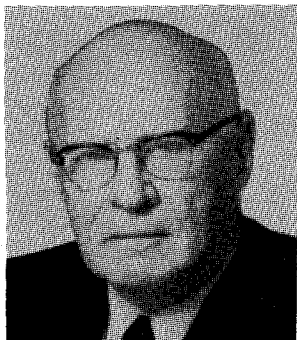
- By a 51-to-31 vote (see rolloff below), the Senate rejected an attempt by Sen. Joseph Tydings (D.-Md.) to kill Title II of the bill which overturns a number of Supreme Court rulings and makes it easier for voluntary confessions to be introduced as evidence in court. The Administration was on Tydings' side.

- By a vote of 58 to 27 the Senate—again over Administration objections—overturned the infamous *Mallory* rule which excluded a conviction because Mallory had not been immediately arraigned after his arrest.

- By a 55-to-29 vote the Senate specifically overturned the Supreme Court's momentous *Miranda* ruling. Prosecuting attorneys and legal experts say that that 5-to-4 decision has done more to hobble law enforcement than almost any other single act in recent years. As a result of *Miranda* the court formulated a new code of rules for police interrogation of criminal suspects. The decision provided that no confession—even if wholly voluntary in the traditional sense—could be admitted in evidence in a state or criminal proceeding unless the prosecution could prove that a fourfold warning of his rights were given to the suspect in custody before he was questioned. Under this decision, the prosecution also has the burden of proving that the suspect waived these rights by some affirmative statement and that such waiver



DIRKSEN



CELLER

continued in force throughout the entire period. Many police officials and local prosecutors claim the *Miranda* decision virtually wiped out the use of confessions in law enforcement.

What the Senate bill actually did was to provide that the trial judge, despite *Miranda*, may consider all of the circumstances surrounding a confession and admit it in evidence if he decides it was made voluntarily. While this seems only reasonable, the Administration opposed this section too.

Though the conservative coalition in the Senate won a decisive victory against the Administration,

the Senate-passed bill has a long way to go before it can become law.

The measure now goes to a Senate-House conference committee where it faces an uncertain future because of the liberal antics of House Judiciary Chairman Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.), who says he would rather kill the entire crime bill than have any legislation pass that would overrule the Supreme Court.

Celler will be chairman of the conference committee. He will also be able to pick House conferees



who support his position and thus may have the votes to block acceptance of the Senate provisions.

In order to stop Celler from undercutting this important measure, *Human Events* readers are urged to immediately write their congressmen and senators and tell them to keep in the omnibus crime bill the effective anti-crime provisions adopted by the Senate.

Readers may also wish to thank those who made a major contribution in making the Senate bill an effective anti-crime measure. Among those deserving special praise: Senators John McClellan (D.-Ark.), Sam Ervin (D.-N.C.), Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.), Roman Hruska (R.-Neb.), and Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.).

- Following is the 51-to-31 rolloff vote by which the Senate on May 21 refused to adopt the Tydings amendment eliminating the restrictions on confessions and eyewitness testimony from the crime bill. A "nay" vote is a vote to strengthen law enforcement.

FOR THE AMENDMENT: 31

DEMOCRATS (24): Bayh, Burdick, Clark, Hart, Hartke, Inouye, Jackson, Kennedy (Mass.), Long (Mo.), Magnuson, McIntyre, Metcalf, Mondale, Morse, Moss, Muskie, Pastore, Pell, Proxmire, Symington, Tydings, Williams (N.J.), Yarborough and Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS (7): Aiken, Boggs, Brooke, Case, Cooper, Fong and Percy.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: 51

DEMOCRATS (27): Anderson, Bible, Byrd (Va.), Byrd (W. Va.), Cannon, Dodd, Eastland, Ellender, Ervin, Fulbright, Gore, Hayden, Hill, Holland, Hollings, Jordan (N.C.), Lausche, Long (La.), McClellan, Randolph, Ribicoff, Russell, Smathers, Sparkman, Spong, Stennis and Talmadge.

REPUBLICANS (24): Allott, Baker, Bennett, Carlson, Cotton, Curtis, Dominick, Fannin, Hansen, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Jordan (Idaho), Miller, Morton, Mundt, Murphy, Pearson, Prouty, Scott, Smith, Thurmond, Tower, Williams (Del.) and Young (N.D.).

Paired for the amendment: Kennedy (N.Y.) and McCarthy, Democrats. Javits and Kuchel, Republicans.

Paired against the amendment: Brewster and Mansfield, Democrats. Griffin and Dirksen, Republicans.

HEW's Pro-Spending Lobby

Once again demonstrating its total contempt for the taxpayer, the Administration is waging an all out battle to compel Congress to reconsider the mandatory budget cuts it has tied into LBJ's much desired tax package.

Reluctant to vote a tax hike without some important spending reductions, Congress refused to approve legislation hiking personal and corporate income taxes until it had attached a provision forcing the President to slice federal outlays by \$6 billion. The amount was a compromise between the Republicans' proposed \$8-billion cut and the Democrats' \$4 billion.

Despite his pious pleas for austerity, however, the President is out to sabotage even the moderate \$6-

billion budget cut. A slash of this size would still allow the Administration to increase its expenditures on non-Viet Nam programs in fiscal 1969 by \$3.2 billion over fiscal 1968.

The President, however, has no desire to cut his astronomical budget by even this relatively small amount, and so Rep. James A. Burke (D.-Mass.), a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, will offer a resolution this week instructing the House to insist that spending reductions be held to just \$4 billion. This maneuver has the full backing of House Majority Leader Carl Albert (D.-Okla.).

The Administration has launched an amazingly arrogant lobbying campaign to "persuade" lawmakers to capitulate to the Burke resolution.

As was brought to light by Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.), the intensive lobbying to cut the spending reductions is being staged from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. HEW Secretary Wilbur Cohen has set up a special task force of five employees in the Comptroller's Office under the jurisdiction of James F. Kelly, comptroller, and John P. Leonard Jr., his executive assistant.

For the past week this task force has been assigned the sole duty of calling members of Congress, the presidents of universities, superintendents of schools, managers of hospitals and nursing homes, and those interested in other similar types of projects, telling them that their projects will be adversely affected by the proposed reduction.

"Around 700 telephone calls scattered throughout the 50 states," said Williams, "have been made by this special task force."

Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) said he had "twice been called by people in communities back home who have been on the receiving end of this propaganda. . . ."

Senators Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.), Howard Baker (R.-Tenn.) and Charles Percy (R.-Ill.) confirmed that their districts had also been threatened with the loss of special projects by the federal government.

Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R.-Mich.) thought this lobbying effort with the taxpayers' money was not only unwise, but was probably illegal.

While the President and officials at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare emphatically denied that any task force of any kind had been set up to threaten districts with the loss of federal projects, Sen. Williams proved otherwise. Williams had both Kelly and Leonard, main cogs in the HEW operation, summoned into the office of Minority Leader Everett Dirksen around 12:45 on May 23. A number of other senators were also present. Both Kelly and Leonard, after considerable prodding, finally acknowledged the obvious truth of Sen. Williams' charges.

The Burke proposal plus the shabby shenanigans at HEW, say politicians, only reveal once again the unwillingness of the Democratic Administration to really do something about government spending—spending that is already out of control.

Reds Influencing SCLC?

The mass media barely touched on it, but Rep. Albert Watson (R.-S.C.) made some provocative—and so far undenied—charges last week that leaders of the Poor People's March on Washington helped plan their campaign in hush-hush sessions with identified Communists.



WATSON

A member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Rep. Watson informed his colleagues that a "highly secretive meeting" took place in April between officers of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), sponsors of the march, and leaders of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF).

"The SCEF," said Watson, "claims among its ruling hierarchy no less than five members who have been previously identified as Communists." This fact

is supported by both the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

The two-day meeting, said Watson, took place on April 25 and 26 at the Interdenominational Theological Center, 671 Beckworth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga. The occasion was a SCEF board meeting.

The principal topic of discussion, said Watson, was the Washington march. In attendance at this meeting were Carl Braden and his wife Anne, both of whom run the SCEF and both of whom have a long history of far-left activity. Both Bradens have also been identified under oath as Communists, and in 1958 Carl Braden took the 1st Amendment rather than respond to questions about Communist party membership put before him by members of HCUA. He subsequently served a one-year prison term for contempt of Congress.

The Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth and the Rev. C. Kenzie Steele, who hold positions with both the SCEF and the SCLC, were also present. Shuttlesworth, according to government files, has been president of SCEF and secretary of SCLC in recent years. Steele is a board member of SCEF and first vice president of SCLC.

At this particular meeting, said Watson, the Bradens "chided Shuttlesworth and Steele for not giving them or SCEF and the other Communist organizations greater recognition for their role in promoting the Poor People's Campaign."

"Carl Braden went so far as to say he had just returned from Washington and while there had succeeded in gaining financial support as well as personal commitments to assist in his campaign, and further contended that he was instrumental in drawing up the final plans for the march while he was in Washington. . . .

"At this meeting Shuttlesworth proposed that SCEF formally adopt a resolution of support, both monetary and in terms of personnel for the campaign here in Washington. But in that resolution [he] proposed the inclusion of the term 'non-violent.'

" . . . Braden was opposed to the use of non-violence because he said it was outmoded and archaic and that the campaigners have to be more militant. This is why he suggested that this term be stricken, and it was done. In lieu thereof a resolution was adopted calling for massive, militant civil disobedience. . . . That is the idea which became the theme of the final resolution that was passed by SCEF on April 25 and 26."

Human Events asked the SCLC organization in Washington to confirm or deny Watson's charges of a secret meeting, but no one cared to reply.

The SCEF, of course, has long had an influence over the SCLC. Dr. Martin Luther King spoke at a fund-raising rally for SCEF in New York in 1963. The Rev. Ralph Abernathy, who now heads the SCLC, requested executive clemency for Braden when Braden was convicted of sedition in the state of Kentucky. (Braden's conviction was later reversed when the Supreme Court handed down its decision in the *Nelson* case, which invalidated all state sedition laws.)

The role that SCEF has played in the Poor People's March would be interesting to governmental authorities, but, so far, the SCLC is not talking.

Hunger Claims Refuted

The widely publicized claim that 10 million Americans are suffering from "chronic hunger" has been exposed as a fraud. The figure originated in late April with the Citizens Board of Inquiry Into Hunger and Malnutrition in the United States, an ad hoc group headed by UAW boss Walter Reuther.

The Reuther report put at 10 million the number of "chronically hungry" Americans and listed 256 counties in 20 states as "hunger areas" involving "desperate situations."

Bobby Kennedy has repeatedly invoked the Reuther report in his campaign. The Rev. Ralph Abernathy cites the 10-million figure to buttress his demand for

a guaranteed annual income of as much as \$5,000 a year.

The Reuther claims have now been debunked by the men who know best.

Rep. W. R. Poage (D.-Tex.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, wrote the county health officers in the 256 "hunger-stricken" counties to get the facts. As of mid-May, 125 replies had been received, not one of which upholds the Reuther analysis. Samples:

• "I will pay \$100 to any selected charity if anyone will find in Wibaux County, Mont., or any adjacent county in Montana or North Dakota, one individual who has suffered for lack of food. . . . For 25 years I have known almost every resident of this and adjacent communities, and I say no such condition exists or has existed in the time."—Dr. Clarence A. Bush, Wibaux County, Mont., Health Officer.

• "I feel that I can say with truthfulness and confidence that to my knowledge there is no one in Alexander or Pulaski County starving to death. To verify this, I called on the two public aid departments and the physicians in this area and they, too, agree that no one is starving."—Margaret Cotton, registered nurse, acting Health Officer, Alexander and Pulaski Counties, Ill.

• "I know of no serious hunger in Powell County occasioned by inability of the individual either to buy food or to receive public assistance. Those persons who have no means of support or are unable to work do receive public assistance in the form of money and food."—Dr. Linda S. Fagan, Health Officer, Powell County, Ky.

As *U.S. News & World Report* pointed out last week, some 36 million Americans—mostly school children—share in assorted government food programs and over six million people get surplus food packages or help through the food stamp plan.

Acheson on Rhodesia

Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson charged last week that the United States and Britain are engaged in "bare-faced aggression" against Rhodesia through a misreading of the United Nation's Charter.

The 75-year-old Acheson, now in private law practice, declared the charter was devoted to the idea that governments should respect each other's autonomy. Instead, he said, it is being invoked to "reshape the world" in the way that suits some of the members.

The fact that Rhodesia does not wish to adhere to majority rule, said Acheson, might not be "everyone's cup of tea" but "neither was it everyone's business." Further, said Acheson, the Africans are being given an increasing voice in public affairs in that country if "not limitless power."

"It will surprise some of our fellow citizens," he said, " . . . to be told that the United States is engaged in an international conspiracy, instigated by Britain and blessed by the United Nations, to overthrow the government of a country that has done us no harm and threatens no one."

Will Aid Help India?

While the Administration plans new foreign economic aid to bail India out of a financial jam, one of that country's top economists, Prof. B. R. Shenoy, flatly declares: "Stepping up foreign aid is no solution."

"Aid, in fact," writes Shenoy in the *Wall Street Journal*, "has already assumed phenomenal proportions—it now averages \$1.5 billion a year and comprises 75 per cent of India's savings."

Prof. Shenoy, who now teaches at the School of Social Sciences, in India's Gujarat University, adds:

"There is little hope that aid funds and domestic savings will make their due contribution to economic and social progress if the economy is not freed from its basic ailments: Price inflation, perverse income transfers and erosion of savings, and from the major complications these fundamental ills give rise to: Balance-of-payments difficulties, capital market decay, closures of production units and unemployment."

"These ailments have all sprung from and are sustained by deficit financing, exchange control, import licensing, crushing taxation and undue expansion of public-sector activity."

Otepka Loses Appeal

The Civil Service Commission has upheld Secretary of State Dean Rusk's recommendation that Otto F. Otepka, formerly the department's top security officer, be denied reinstatement in his old job and that he be removed from matters dealing with security.



Otepka

The decision was rendered by Examiner James Masterson and coincided with the State Department line: i.e., Otepka deserved to be punished for turning over unauthorized documents to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, even though the documents he submitted were for the sole purpose of demonstrating that his superiors had lied about him.

In handing down his decision, Masterson acknowledged that the department was out to get Otepka. "Although one might not be prepared to accept the extremes of Mr. Otepka's hypothesis that a group in the State Department had conspired to destroy him," Masterson said, "nevertheless, the record is fairly clear that higher management in the State Department did not desire that Mr. Otepka occupy an influential position in its security program." Masterson, however, ruled that the conspiracy was irrelevant.

Otepka now plans to make an appeal to the commission's board of appeals and review.

Castroites in Puerto Rico

Security officials report that Castro-backed guerrillas have touched off a major offensive on U.S. soil—the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Striking at night, fire-bombers have destroyed stores and office buildings in San Juan and every other major city on the island.

Puerto Rican authorities have sought to hush up the Red offensive so as not to discourage tourist trade. But Helen Delich Bentley, enterprising reporter of the *Baltimore Sun*, wrote last week from San Juan that the situation is rapidly deteriorating.

On May 15, she noted, terrorists leveled San Juan's largest department store—owned completely by Puerto Ricans and employing 200 Puerto Rican natives. Several days later, guerrillas attempted to burn down the Puerto Rican Water Resources Building, which controls the entire water supply—scarce as it is—for the island.

Fires at this time of the year are far more serious than usual because of a severe drought that is plaguing the island. Thus the fire-bombed International Department Store in Santurce burned to the ground before it was possible to get enough water pressure to fight the blaze.

Cuban refugees now living in Puerto Rico maintain the incidents are part of the same pattern that led to the Communization of their homeland. They point out that fire after fire burned in downtown Havana and in small towns throughout the country while Fidel readied himself to take over the government.

In Washington, security officials say the Puerto Rican situation is grave. "We are dealing here with Cuban-trained, Cuban-financed revolutionaries," says one expert. "They will not cease until blood runs in the streets and every American is out of Puerto Rico."

POLITICS

'68

HUMPHREY

Although not one rank-and-file union member has been consulted, the AFL-CIO is behaving as if Vice President **Hubert Humphrey** were the unanimous choice of its membership to be next President of the U.S. The HHH build-up began with a personal endorsement by federation President **George Meany** days after Lyndon Johnson made his non-second-term announcement.



HUMPHREY

Since that time other labor leaders have swung into line behind Meany and the AFL-CIO's **Committee on Political Education** has begun beating the drums for the former Minnesota senator. The most recent issue of COPE's bi-weekly *Memo* gives all four of its pages over to a portrayal of Humphrey as Original Virtue.

"When the Chips Are Down, 3-H Fights for You," is the *Memo*'s headline and the opening sentence reads: "Vice President Hubert Humphrey has 23 years of elective office under his belt. In that time, he has never lost touch with working people, minority groups, the poor and dispossessed. He has never stopped fighting to build a better country for all citizens."

AFL-CIO leaders, meanwhile, have organized a **National Labor Committee for Humphrey**, which lists among its members 25 of the 29 officials on the federation's Executive Council; also listed is Walter Reuther's heir apparent in the United Auto Workers, Vice President **Pat Greathouse**, a listing which diminishes the suspicion that the AFL-CIO-expelled UAW secretly backs Bobby Kennedy. Another surprise listing is **Pat Gorman**, secretary-treasurer of the Meat Cutters Union and a strong ultra-liberal who opposed LBJ's Viet Nam policy from the start.

Although formed only two weeks ago, the Labor Committee has already begun taking full-page ads in major daily newspapers promoting Humphrey as "The Man to Trust for Our Time." Also the committee plans to raise a massive warchest for HHH, funds that will be in addition to the union members' dues money now being spent by COPE in its pro-HHH propaganda activities.

REAGAN

Trailed by a covey of top advisers and a press entourage numbering over 60, Ronald Reagan swept through the South last week acting very much the part of presidential aspirant. Although all along the way on this first leg of a speaking tour, he reiterated his claim that his only mission was to raise money for Republican coffers, press and public alike treated his appearances with the respect usually accorded a bidder on the property at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.



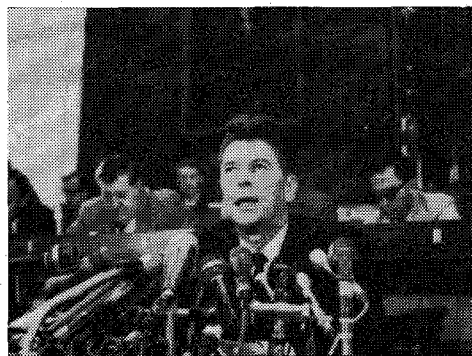
REAGAN

And Reagan, himself, in his speeches appeared concerned with matters other than money. Veering away from party

fund-raising cliches, Reagan seemed most interested in establishing a clear position on such issues as Viet Nam negotiations, civil rights, crime and his own "Creative Society" in California.

At a stop in **New Orleans**, where he met briefly with fellow-visitor **Nelson Rockefeller** at Rocky's insistence, Reagan elaborated on his "Creative Society" theme, saying it would be aimed primarily at doing "whatever is necessary to salvage human beings, but we are going to stop destroying them" through the current "selfish and unfeeling" welfare system. Reagan also stated that it was time "to protect the society from the lawbreaker instead of the other way around."

Because of this early a.m. meeting with the New York governor in New Orleans, speculation abounded that



California's Gov. Ronald Reagan answered questions from newsmen in Washington, D.C., as he sounded more and more like an active candidate for the GOP nomination.

Reagan had made a deal to accept second place on a **Rocky ticket**. Reagan, however, vigorously denied this, saying that the subject had not even arisen in their brief chat. He declared again that he is not interested in the vice presidency on anyone's ticket.

On a side trip to Washington—after a luncheon at which he wowed a group of Republican lawmakers, including some liberals—Reagan spoke out on the subject of the current **U.S.-Hanoi deliberations** in Paris. U.S. negotiators should make it clear, said the California governor, that if North Viet Nam "procrastinates" in the negotiations, "the alternative is that we'll kick the devil out of them," adding that "the possibility of fighting the war on North Vietnamese soil is a pretty good threat to hold over their heads."

And in Miami Beach Reagan responded to a question concerning the **Republican party and the Negro** by saying he thought Negroes had been "betrayed" by the Democratic party. "The Negro has delivered himself to people who are only interested in creating a **federal plantation**" was the way Reagan characterized the Democrats' attitude toward black Americans. In the same speech the Californian charged that successive Democratic Administrations, through "the art of rationalizing the non-decision," have "made a ruin of American foreign policy."

Reagan backers in **Oregon**, meanwhile, have continued to pump out money for television time in an effort to win a large vote for their man in the state's May 28 primary. Estimates are over \$400,000 will be spent by the Oregon Reaganites on all phases of the campaign. Their goal is to top the **22 per cent vote** their candidate received in the Nebraska primary earlier this month.

• Richard Nixon scored a decisive victory over Nelson Rockefeller in the recent **Vermont GOP state convention**. Nixon supporters won 9 of the state's 12 delegates to the party's national convention. Only two Rockefeller backers were victorious along with one uncommitted delegate.

MORSE

Previously considered a 2-to-1 underdog, Sen. **Wayne Morse** has emerged as a prohibitive favorite to win renomination for a fourth term in the **May 28 Oregon Democratic primary**. Morse began his campaign trailing former Rep. **Robert Duncan**, chiefly because of his longtime vociferous opposition to LBJ's Viet Nam policy, but intervening events and an astute television advertising drive have reversed Morse's fortunes.



MORSE

The usually outspoken and iconoclastic Morse has campaigned almost exclusively as an elder statesman urging voters to return him to office so as to protect their valuable investment in his **seniority**. "I refuse to drag my office through the mud" is Morse's common response to Duncan's charges and he has refused to debate any issue raised in the campaign.

In fact, Morse's seniority has achieved him very little in the Senate, due to his switching parties in 1954. With the retirement this year of Sen. **Lister Hill** (D-Ala.), however, Morse becomes next in line for the chairmanship of the powerful **Labor and Public Welfare Committee** and he has not let the Oregon voters forget this.

And neither has **organized labor** forgotten it. Duncan had been expecting virtually united support from labor, which was angry at Morse for his proposed federal intervention in the 1966 **airline strike**, and was counting on labor money and manpower to help unseat the incumbent. But national labor leaders, recalling past Morse favors and anxious not to alienate the potential chairman of the Senate committee dealing with their affairs, have cut Duncan off from this vital support.

Thus, while Morse will spend upwards of **\$150,000 on television advertising**, Duncan had not been able to buy a single TV spot two weeks before primary election day. Adding to Duncan's woes is the presence of a third Democratic candidate, political neophyte **Phil McAlmond**, whose much more conservative stance is expected to siphon off some anti-Morse votes.

ADA

The left-wing **Americans for Democratic Action**, apparently deciding that its image was a little too stodgy for the "now generation," tried to "tune in" at its convention last week by passing resolutions on the politically unusual topics of marijuana, legalized abortion and the sexual conduct of consenting adults.

Aside from taking a stand on these lofty matters and looking with sympathy on student revolts on campus, the 500 ADA delegates came out for its usual radical line in foreign affairs, calling for a **coalition government** in South Viet Nam and immediate cessation of



CONYERS



MCCARTHY

U.S. bombing of the North. The liberal organization also virtually called for full diplomatic relations with Red China and Castro's Cuba.

As if to underscore its radicalism, the ADA selected as one of its board members Rep. **John Conyers** (D-Mich.), a member of the pro-Communist National Lawyers Guild.

The ADA chose to stand by its February endorsement of Sen. **Eugene McCarthy** for President, but, noting McCarthy's downward trend in the polls and the primaries, it decided to shower a bit of affection on the Democratic party's two other leading presidential contenders, **Hubert Humphrey** and **Bobby Kennedy**. In this way, ADA hopes to ingratiate itself with the top man on the Democratic ticket, whoever he turns out to be.

BIG LABOR

Supporters of both Bobby Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey are ardently wooing **United Auto Workers' President Walter Reuther** these days, for the UAW labor leader, despite his union's expulsion from the AFL-CIO for non-payment of dues, is still a mighty power in labor circles. The aging redhead, moreover, will have a decisive say in how **Michigan's 96 delegates** will cast their ballots at the Democratic National Convention.

Insiders say that Walter's heart really belongs to Bobby, for Bobby helped stack the JFK Administration with men loyal to the UAW chieftain. A number of labor figures close to Reuther, it is also pointed out, have already joined the Bobby bandwagon, including Walter's brother, **Victor**; UAW secretary-treasurer, **Emil Mazey**; the UAW's ranking vice president, **Leonard Woodcock**; and **Jack T. Conway**, who has been head of the Reuther-run Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO.

So far, however, the UAW leader is remaining neutral. While he may secretly desire to string along with Bobby, he has been a longtime friend of Humphrey's, having helped Hubert into office way back in the 1940s. The vice president, in turn, has done a number of favors for Reuther. Best bet at the moment is that Reuther will stay on the fence until either Bobby or Hubert appears to have the nomination cinched.

ILLINOIS

Illinois Gov. **Otto Kerner** resigned last week to accept a federal judgeship, with Lt. Gov. **Samuel Shapiro**, a fellow Democrat, taking over the state's highest office. Shapiro, a veteran party leader, had earlier been slated for governor by the Democratic party organization.



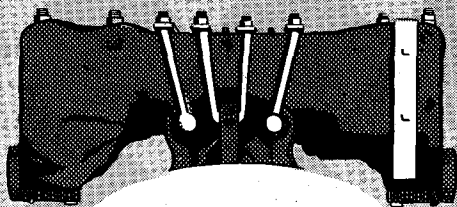
KERNER

Shapiro may be even more liberal than Kerner, chairman of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders which advocated massive federal spending as a cure-all for rioting.

A disciple of Roosevelt, Kennedy and Johnson, Shapiro has made it clear that he believes in **expanding government** and the adoption of new or larger programs. Regarding spending, Shapiro has called for a "massive commitment on the part of the state and national governments on the part of all Americans."

Shapiro will face the winner of the **June 11 GOP primary** in November, who is all but certain to be moderate-conservative **Richard Ogilvie**, hard-hitting chairman of the Cook County Board of Supervisors. Illinois newsmen report that Ogilvie has sewed up the GOP nomination over his two main rivals, **John Henry Altofer** of Peoria and former Gov. **William Stratton**.

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Issue after issue, HUMAN EVENTS gets behind the smoke screen put up by the Administration and most of the nation's press to bring you the facts. But we need you to help us inform other concerned Americans with the facts—especially in this campaign year. Will you? All it takes is a dollar. Act now! Use the coupons below to . . .

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Striking workers of the Citroen auto plant in Paris mill around after they shut down the factory during the current French upheaval.

Student Riots in France Just What Communists Want

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

No matter what the motives of the student anarchists in the democratic world, international communism is sure to gain from their revolts.

Russian nihilists and anarchists were not Communists, but without them the political takeover by Lenin's insignificant Bolshevik wing of the Socialists would have been impossible.

At the outbreak of the Spanish civil war, in Catalonia the Iberian Anarchist Federation (FAI) dominated the ruling "coalition" and Communists cooperated until such time as they felt strong enough. Then they assassinated Durruti and suppressed the FAI.

To do something similar is undoubtedly the aim of Communists in France and Italy (the two European countries where they feel strongest) and news reports concerning the "worry" of Communists at being "outflanked on the left" are, in my opinion, eyewash. Communism promotes successively discontent, violence, rebellion, revolution—at which point a disciplined group of doctrinaire party members takes over and suppresses all dissenters. This is the universal pattern.

Sometimes it fails, as in Germany in 1918-1919 and Italy in 1920. Sometimes it succeeds, as in Russia and Cuba. In France and Italy the respective Communist parties felt until recently that they had more to gain by passing as 'democrats,' at least for the time being.

In Italy the outcome of the current election will show if they need to change their tactics.

In France they have made enormous progress, not so much numerically as in public stature.

In 1945 their contribution to the French Resistance Movement had made them socially acceptable. For several years they were part of successive French Cabinets. But by 1948, if I remember rightly, their support of Stalin's imperialism and their obstructionist tactics at home had reminded too many Frenchmen of their support of Adolf Hitler from 1939 until Hitler attacked Stalin in 1941.

Even Gen. de Gaulle, who had long considered a "civilized communism" to be the wave of the future, promised when he came to power to "break the Communists' back."

Unhappily, once he was back in power,

U.S. determination to keep France militarily weak (no nuclear weapons) and to curry favor with Moscow convinced the resentful Frenchman that France must play off the Soviet Union against American "hegemony." Since then he has tried to outdo Presidents Kennedy and Johnson in wooing Moscow.

Yet in so doing he restored to the French Communist party the respectable status which it had lost in 1948. Thereby he made it possible for leftists like Mitterand to form a "united opposition" of which the Communists are the strongest and most cohesive force.

There is of course something absurd about the party's support of de Gaulle in foreign affairs and its opposition at home. But French voters do not seem to mind.

Now French students in revolt against that bourgeois Establishment, thanks to which they live so comfortably, are challenging not President de Gaulle and law and order but democracy itself.

This could be the chance French Communists have been waiting for.

Unless, of course, they spark the kind of brutal reaction which brought Mussolini and Hitler to power. For fascism, believe it or not, is the direct offspring of that communism which it so much resembles.

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MEDICARE'S HIDDEN TAX—"Many a person past the age of 65 learned with a start while figuring his income tax this year that Medicare is not all the bonanza it was hailed as being. The 1967 income tax returns revealed for the first time the effect of one part of the Medicare program. Congress wrote into law that after Jan. 1, 1967, the special deductions for medical expenses which had been granted to people past 65 would no longer apply. The effect was apparent when returns were filed this year. One couple, for example, which had paid no income tax for 1966 because of deductions allowed for approximately \$900 of medical expenses, for 1967 paid \$240 in income tax with about the same medical bills. Medicare, incidentally, reimbursed the couple \$95 in 1967. Thus does another cost of Medicare reveal itself to the American taxpayer."—From the American Medical Association News

The Favorite Sons Fall Out of Favor

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Little things often go unnoticed, but the whole history of the Miami Beach Republican convention in August could turn on Rep. John Ashbrook's recent 17th Congressional District victory over the forces of Gov. Jim Rhodes in Ohio's primary election for presidential delegates.

The victory robs Rhodes, a silent partisan of Nelson Rockefeller, of unflawed favorite-son status. Ashbrook's slate of four—two delegates, two alternates—beat the Rhodes "official" Republican slate by better than 4-to-1 margins, which automatically means that

favorite sons have been having practically everywhere this year. Gov. Volpe, whose name was the only one on the Republican presidential ballot in the Massachusetts primary, was knocked out of his favorite-son position by a write-in vote for Nelson Rockefeller. Gov. Branigin, running as Indiana's presumed favorite, couldn't beat Bobby Kennedy, and finished barely ahead of Gene McCarthy. In New Hampshire Gov. King couldn't hold the fort for President Johnson.

There will be defections and surprises in other states before convention time in August, for the TV tube, invading every last kitchen or sitting room, is taking the play away from the old-time machine politico.

A few favorite sons seem proof against the new trend. Nobody is contesting Ronald Reagan's claim to the California Republican delegation. And Nelson Rockefeller has his own New York state well in hand.

The Rockefeller hold on convention delegates, however, does not mean that local troubles won't rise to bedevil him on his home territory. The pesky Conservative party, which has tried unsuccessfully to get Nixon to put up his own delegate slate in key New York state districts, is out to persuade bigwig Republicans everywhere that Rocky, far from being the one Republican who might beat Hubert Humphrey or some other Democrat, is a sure loser.

Kieran O'Doherty, the Conservatives' pertinacious and never-sleeping National Affairs Committee chairman who has helped mightily to bring his party's voting strength to 500,000, recently mailed a devastating analysis of Rockefeller's record both as a vote-getter and policy-maker to 7,800 key Republican leaders over the country.

One burden of the study, made by M. Stanton Evans, the Indianapolis *News* editor, for *Human Events* [see page 13 for reprints], is that Rocky has never shown any ability to carry Republicans into office on his coattails. In 1956, before Rocky had state control of his party, the New York delegation in the House of Representatives numbered

26 Republicans and 17 Democrats. Today, after a long series of declines, the New York Republicans have only 15 representatives where the Democrats have 26. And the fact that Rocky squeaked into the governor's chair last time out with a minority vote of 44.6 per cent is viewed by Kieran O'Doherty as living evidence that the Conservatives have the margin to beat Rockefeller for President in his own state.

Unless Rocky is willing to make his peace with the Conservatives, granting them endorsement status within the Republican party and giving some ground to their ideas, he could be courting disaster where he should be at the peak of his strength.

Whether the New York Conservatives are willing to sign a peace treaty with Rocky is, of course, another story. The 1964 divisiveness, which has been papered

over in this "pragmatic" year of 1968, may still be with us if the Miami Beach convention chooses either an out-and-out liberal or an out-and-out conservative. The threat of a revived divisiveness is Richard Nixon's strongest card, for Nixon is almost alone among prominent Republicans in commanding respect from both the right and the left.

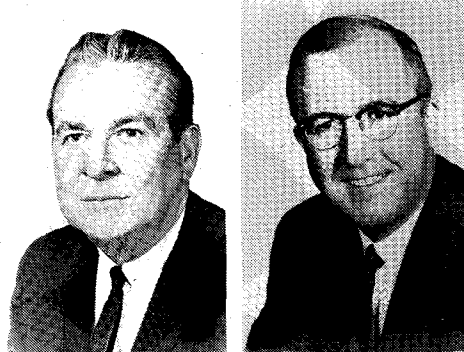
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ADMITTED AT LAST?—"The Pentagon has announced that special combat pay will be given United States soldiers subject to hostile gunfire in South Korea. Is this an official acknowledgment at last that the U.S. still is at war in Korea?"—From the *Richmond News Leader*

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RHODES
Ohio

KING
New Hampshire



VOLPE
Massachusetts

BRANIGIN
Indiana

Governors in both parties have had trouble holding onto their states' convention delegations.

Richard Nixon (or Ronald Reagan) will have a rallying point inside the Ohio delegation at Miami Beach.

More important, however, is the warning signal flashed in Gov. Rhodes' eyes. By demonstrating solid conservative strength in a not-too-rural Ohio district which includes the manufacturing communities of Zanesville, Newark, Mt. Vernon, Ashland and Wooster, Ashbrook could be the cause of an agonizing reassessment by Gov. Rhodes of the whole Ohio position. Instead of holding out against Nixon, Ohio could put him over.

Rhodes' trouble with Ashbrook is a minor manifestation of the trouble that

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But we will promise you this: if anything goes wrong within one year we'll send you a brand-new ACCUMEN. After that, if you are unhappy for any reason (even if it's 13 years from now) return it to us, and for just \$12.95 we'll send you the newest top-of-the-line model available at the time. We call this the "ACCUMEN LifeTime Shaver Plan." If this sounds like an unprecedented offer, you are correct. It is. What makes us so sure to stick our necks out so far and so long? Just this: We have observed the ACCUMEN'S performance in Europe and since we introduced it in the U.S. We know what it's made of and how it's made.

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That's it. For the price of an ordinary shaver you can now shave with the pride of Europe. The ACCUMEN. The ultimate shaver. The only electric shaver that shaves close enough (in the woods or at home) to satisfy "blade men". And the only shaver in the world that will never be repaired, but that offers the exclusive ACCUMEN LifeTime Shaver Plan.

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Joel Adler, 2635 Haring Street, Brooklyn, New York
Shaving with the ACCUMEN is a pleasurable experience. I now realize that a close, non-irritating shave is possible with an electric. The formidable powerplant, if charged overnight, lasts for two weeks of shaves.

Roger P. Siegel, 2036 E. 22nd Street, Cleveland, Ohio
I consider your ACCUMEN the finest shaver made. It cuts fast and close and produces no razor burn. Your ad is accurate in every detail. You have a superior product.

Harry L. Hooker, Box 11, Glasgo, Connecticut
I am very pleased with the ACCUMEN. It is all you claim it to be and much more. I have recommended it to all my friends. You may count me as a loyal user.

Rev. Wm. H. Hohman, Pastor, Alliance, Ohio
Please send me another ACCUMEN Shaver. This is the third one I have ordered—my friends seem to like them too much. If this keeps up I might become your East Coast representative.

Robert Buckner, 818 N. Doheny Drive, Los Angeles 69, California
There is only one word for the ACCUMEN—"superb". Please send me another one. I want it for my son's birthday.

L. D. Myrah, Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
The ACCUMEN is without doubt the best shaver I have ever owned—and I have had at least six different makes.

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Inside Detroit's 'War on Poverty'

Widespread scandal and political manipulation unearthed

By HENRY P. ZUIDEMA

About all that Geraldine Wells of Jeri Wells' Coiffure and Wig Salon says she gained after receiving Equal Opportunity small business loans for \$11,000 through Detroit's "War on Poverty" program was the opportunity to buy a "\$50 hamburger" at a barbeque for Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh during his unsuccessful campaign for the Democratic nomination for U.S. senator.

Today, after her experience with a "poverty war" agency, she is broke.

But Ralph Rosenfeld, former national secretary of Congress of Racial Equality, is doing rather well. He is now director of Community Resources Development, a part of Detroit's program for the poor.

The files of a special committee of the Michigan Legislature which is trying to find out how \$53 million was spent, and who got it, shows Rosenfeld's salary as \$14,308, plus fringe benefits, including use of two cars and \$906 travel expenses. The salary of his wife, Bernice, who is with another of the poverty agencies in Detroit, is \$11,000.

These merely incidental abstracts from only one of the multi-million-dollar, big-city aid projects of the

Mr. Zuidema is a retired Michigan newspaperman. After breaking in on the Booth papers at age 15, he went to work for Sen. Arthur Vandenberg's Grand Rapids Herald, then moved on to the Detroit News, where he was on the city desk for 17 years.

Office of Economic Opportunity point up the problems inherent in any massive social projects that get into the political field. And the investigators of the Detroit program, after months of work, charge that political activity has infiltrated the "poverty war"—right down to precinct and ward level.

A bi-partisan committee headed by State Rep. James Del Rio issued an interim report in January on the operating methods of the Detroit program, formerly called Total Action Against Poverty (TAP) and now known as the Mayor's Committee for Human Resources Development (MCHRD). A second report has now been issued on how the money was spent. It is a blockbuster.

The report concludes:

"Out of \$53 million, less than \$13 million could have reached the hard-core poor from 1964 to 1967. After administrative overhead costs and salaries are deducted, less than 25 per cent of the poverty funds actually reached the poor in direct services or on-the-job training."

Chairman Del Rio adds this: "Evidence presented to our committee shows that large sums of money were used to create an immense spoils system. With the small committee budget [less than \$10,000] we have only scratched the surface, but what we learned would make Boss Tweed blush!"



Detroit's Small Business Development Center, a part of the city's "War on Poverty" program, recommended, and the Small Business Administration granted, a \$25,000 loan to a "funeral home" at 8043 West Eight Mile Road. A Human Events reporter found this locked and abandoned place, and residents in the area said they could not recall who occupied it or what the property was used for. Finally locating the former owner, the reporter was told that "I applied for the money, but never took it." SBA's report to a special committee of the Michigan Legislature showed the loan still on the books.

The \$17,000-a-year director of the Detroit program during most of the period covered by the investigation was Philip J. Rutledge, an appointee of Mayor Cavanagh, and a member of the NAACP and Hubert Humphrey's old love, Americans for Democratic Action (ADA).

The committee has been interested in Rutledge's out-of-town travel expenses (\$6,030 covering 133 days of travel during his 910 days as director) from early

1965 to late 1967.

Key personnel of MCHRD, says Del Rio, looked into poverty problems as far away as Las Vegas, and, in the case of Rutledge, Honolulu. A check of hotel bills and personal expense vouchers, he said, showed that the poverty program was charged twice in some instances for drinks and cigars, as well as meals.

Del Rio said that Rutledge at one point in the investigation asked him how far the committee intended to go, and that he replied, "All the way." Rutledge then stepped to the phone, Del Rio said, and accepted a job with the poverty war administration in Washington.

"It was," said Rep. E. D. O'Brien, another committee member, "a promotion."

Behind closed doors of the Detroit offices of Frank J. Kelley, Michigan's attorney general, the State House committee opened its files to Kelley, U.S. District Attorney Lawrence Gubow, Robert Danhof, Gov. George Romney's legal adviser, and John R. Buckley, investigator for the Committee on Education and Labor of the U.S. House of Representatives.

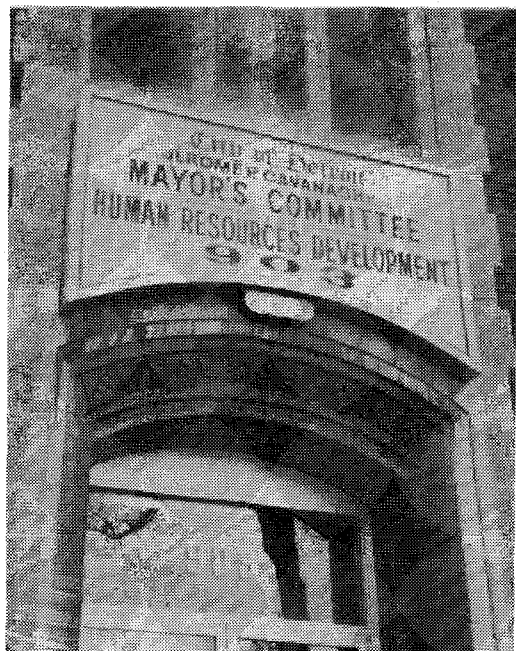
Also present were members of the staff of the John T. Lynch agency, a national organization of former FBI agents, engaged to assist the Michigan legislators in the inquiry.

The Michigan committee's report has already gone to President Johnson, Romney, the Department of Justice, the General Accounting Office, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and Rep. Carl Perkins (D.-Ky.), chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, which has jurisdiction over anti-poverty legislation.

"It's now up to the law enforcement agencies," Del Rio said, "but we'll continue to assist in every way."

Only New York and Chicago have received more federal poverty aid than Detroit, and among the large cities only Chicago and Detroit operate their anti-poverty agencies as an arm of city government, rather than under independent non-profit corporations.

Mayor Cavanagh appoints the director and assistant director of MCHRD. He also controls the important Policy Advisory Committee (PAC) by mayoral appointments, with PAC veto power should he need it. The committee said it appeared that "City Hall" and "poverty aid" were synonymous down the



The Little City Hall

A committee of the Michigan Legislature has taken a hard look at the leasing of the 40-year-old building on West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, to the city's "War on Poverty" administration, headed by Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh. Critics of the way the program has operated call the building "the little City Hall."

The building was purchased on March 23, 1966, from an oil company by the Detroit Convalescent Home, a corporation headed by James P. Hannan, a former state senator, of which Cavanagh (a friend of Hannan since 1948 when both were members of the Young Democratic Club) was attorney, secretary and resident agent. Cavanagh resigned these offices upon becoming mayor in 1962.

The building was purchased by the corporation on March 23, 1966, for \$180,000 and the lease with MCHRD (the Mayor's Committee for Human Resources Development, through which all poverty funds are piped) went into effect April 1, 1966, at \$70,500 a year. Oliver C. Nelson, Cavanagh's former law partner, is now the corporation's attorney and resident agent.

Hannan, who now lives in Arizona, told investigators that the building was originally purchased to replace a private hospital which had been condemned by the federal government for expressway rights, the corporation receiving \$186,000.

Hannan himself started practicing law in the office of George Fitzgerald, who represents the Teamsters' Union. The union, prior to the building deal, held a mortgage on the Gaelic Land Co., a holding company with the same officers as the Convalescent Home corporation. Hannan said he paid off the union with the federal condemnation money.

Here the story is taken up by Richard Simmons Jr., director of MCHRD, who answered for Mayor Cavanagh the questions raised by the transaction. Simmons said the financing of the West Grand Boulevard building by the Hannan group was difficult and the cost of converting it into a convalescent home and clinic proved prohibitive. To save a \$25,000 deposit with the oil company and get financing, Hannan, through Robert Solner, an attorney, entered into negotiations with MCHRD officials.

A \$75,000 mortgage was obtained from a Detroit bank by the Hannan corporation, plus \$125,000 in cash.

Simmons said he didn't think the poverty program could have made a better arrangement. "What may appear to a layman as a complex deal," he said, "was really just another run-of-the-mill transaction."

But the legislative committee still wants to know more about it.

"The over-all picture of the entire [Detroit poverty] program is one of gross mismanagement, misuse and fraudulent use of funds, and diversion of funds from one program to another. It is the old story of everyone grabbing tax dollars as fast as they can be grabbed with the least amount of effort. Little or no money ever gets to the poor and a minimal percentage of the poor are helped."

—From report of special committee of the Michigan Legislature on its investigation of MCHRD, the Detroit "War on Poverty" program.

chain of command, from key people at the top to the \$2.20-per-hour "community aids."

The political implications of this set-up were looked into by the committee. Del Rio cited in particular the situation in Target Area One, which includes three state representative and one state senatorial districts and has about 100,000 residents who are judged by MCHRD as "poor."

There Avis Holmes, the wife of Rep. David S. Holmes (a committee member who declined to sign the report) sits on the screening sub-committee of her Area Advisory Committee of MCHRD, along with Mrs. Lena Bivens, a Holmes campaign worker who controls the ADC Mothers group. The subcommittees recommend area residents for



Detroit Mayor Jerome Cavanagh appointed many of the persons who now run Detroit's scandal-ridden anti-poverty program.

MCHRD summer jobs. In her absence, Rep. Holmes "sat in" for his wife.

Those getting jobs, Del Rio said, "mostly" agree to work at the polls or do door-to-door electioneering. He attributed the defeat by a narrow margin of a "conservative" Democrat by Holmes to the use of election workers "paid off" with poverty program jobs. (One campaign worker for Holmes was convicted, after numerous adjournments, of vote fraud in manipulating absent voters' ballots. He was put on probation by a sympathetic Recorder's Court judge.)

The Del Rio committee report makes the following allegations:

- More than half a million in poverty funds were transferred to the city's general fund in 1967 alone, "thereby subsidizing Detroit's financial crisis."

- Of 877 MCHRD employees, more than half live outside poverty areas, 101 of these already had city jobs when transferred to the poverty program, and "one third of these employees, paid with poverty funds, help keep the political structure intact through their work with various agencies throughout the city."

- An accounting firm was paid \$154,000 "although there appears to be no manner of accounting for non-expendable property. No reports of damaged, stolen, lost or destroyed property had been made to OEO at the time of the investigation, a violation of federal guidelines."

- (A supplementary report listed as stolen between June 30 and Dec. 18, 1967, 741 chairs, 357 desks, 180 electric fans, 6 public address systems, 11 air conditioners, 16 calculators, 19 adding machines, 31 motion picture projectors, 48 dictating or transcribing machines,

14 tape recorders, 5 comptometers, 6 duplicating machines, 53 electric and 12 manual typewriters, this specific list having a total value of \$14,232.) "We have difficulty getting workers to report thefts," said a MCHRD supervisor. Del Rio estimated that about \$1 million in material was stolen of which there is no record. "They can't produce the property, nor the records," he said, "but they did buy the stuff."

- About \$100,000 in dental equipment was purchased in 1966. Four patients had been treated by the end of 1967.

- Nine doctors who received \$28,912 in fees were not licensed to practice in Michigan. The \$20,680-a-year medical director, Dr. Thomas Aiden Cockburn, a former assistant director of the London Zoo, got his license a month after his appointment by certification of the Colorado registry board to Michigan's license registry.

- Consultants hired to advise small businesses receiving "poverty war" loans charged the program, at \$10 per hour, for "consultation" with fellow consultants or MCHRD executives.

- Biggest sub-contractor, the Detroit Board of Education, claimed credit, in a single instance, for the rent of 2,184 room-days although rooms were reserved for poverty programs only 319 days, "and may have been used even less than that." (The General Accounting Office found that "of \$342,160 claimed for room use, only \$71,855 was justified.") Further, that the public schools and the Archdiocesan Opportunity Program "grabbed every dollar they could for repairing and improving buildings and renting already-paid-for room space or areas."

- The Small Business Development Center of MCHRD recommended Equal Opportunity loans for 96 businesses, for a total of \$1,080,185, of which 55 were either delinquent in payments at the time of the report or had been transferred to liquidation. About \$45,000 was given to businesses that were discontinued just prior to, or soon after, receiving the loans.



Jeri Wells' Coiffure and Wig Salon in Detroit is closed, and the owner, Geraldine Wells, says she wishes she hadn't been "helped" by Detroit's anti-poverty program. With a loan of \$9,500 from the Small Business Administration, recommended by a poverty war agency (and another loan for \$1,500 she had not asked for) her troubles began—"extra insurance premiums, fees, record keeping," plus a \$100 "Christmas gift" to a "War on Poverty" official, and a "\$50 hamburger" at a barbecue "for Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh." Today she's broke.



Rep. James Del Rio, chairman of a special committee of the Michigan Legislature that has been investigating Detroit's "War on Poverty" programs, says the committee has evidence that "large sums of money were used to create an immense spoils system that would have made Boss Tweed blush." He is asking federal and state law enforcement agencies to take action.

The committee in its survey of the Small Business Center cited, among others, a loan of \$25,000 to an ambulance service on Sept. 10, 1965, which filed discontinuance of operations on the following February 10.

Another \$25,000 went to a fabricating company whose president lives in the plush suburb of Birmingham and who maintained an office in a downtown Detroit hotel room. The corporation never filed required papers with the state. The business soon folded.

It was the investigation of such loans that led to the committee's interview with Geraldine Wells of Jeri Wells' Coiffure and Wig Salon and the story of the \$50 hamburger. She said in a sworn statement that although she wanted to cut expenses after a long illness by selling her beauty shop and concentrating on the more profitable wig business, an official of the Small Business Development Center advised her to keep the beauty shop, apply for a Small Business Administration loan, and "not to mention wigs to the SBA."

Before receiving a loan for \$9,500, a friend of the poverty war official dropped in and sold her \$15,000 in life insurance, with the SBA as the beneficiary, for which she paid \$503.70 on the spot. The same "salesman" (who was not authorized to sell insurance and turned the deals over to another friend who was) sold her fire and casualty insurance for \$208.

A month after getting the loan

she gave a "poverty war" executive \$100 "as a Christmas present" and a few months later, according to her statement, got another Equal Opportunity loan for \$1,500 without asking for it.

She then was charged \$25 for membership in a neighborhood development association whose president had first suggested she get in touch with the SBA loan office. The same man then sold her a \$50 ticket for what he said was a campaign barbecue "for Mayor Cavanagh" staged by one of Detroit's Negro millionaires on an island in the Detroit River.

"I didn't want the ticket," she said, "but he insisted that Cavanagh was doing more for the Negro and that he would like to see Cavanagh in the White House."

"I ran the business for 18 years and never was in financial trouble until I went after that loan," Miss Wells said. "The bookkeeping, insurance premiums and other fees broke me. And it was the first time I ever paid \$50 for a hamburger."

Easy Consulting

There was something about the invoices for "services rendered" by two consultants working for the small Business Development Center (SBDC), a Detroit "poverty war" agency, that puzzled investigators for a committee of the Michigan Legislature.

Finally the answers appeared—and the "Case of the Consultants Who Consulted Themselves" was solved.

The small business consultants, who shall be named Dick and Jim until federal authorities act on the suggestion that they be tried for fraud, were under contract at a rate of \$10 per hour. Both had had other jobs and neither was a member of the so-called "hard-core poor."

They were to call, and sometimes did, on such businesses as Oscar's Prime Beef House, Zampy's Art Shop, Butler's Garage, Jessie's Millinery Mart, and other places that had received Small Business loans.

But among the fees they charged against the poverty program were charges for consulting each other and, sometimes, "consultation" with an official of the SBDC, which employed them.

It appears that Dick consulted Jim for an hour and a half on May 17, 1967, and charged the going rate. On June 5 he consulted Jim for four hours and on June 12 for two hours. Now, Jim, of course, also charged the poverty program for consulting Dick. He did not, however, charge for the hour-and-a-half consultation of May 17, but he did claim the fees for the four-hour meeting with Dick on June 5. For the June 12 consultation with his fellow consultant, Jim charged only one hour, while Dick had charged two.

"Perhaps," quipped an investigator, "Jim only listened to Dick half the time."

When Edward Lacen, an administrator for the SBDC, was asked for copies of the contract with the two men, the investigators were informed by Ralph Rosenfeld, a \$14,308 supervisor for the poverty program, that no records could leave the program's headquarters without the approval of Richard Simmons, a \$19,237-a-year director of the program.

Simmons at a later date gave the approval and the investigators completed the record on "The Case of the Consulting Consultants," or "The Twosome That Licked Poverty—and How!"

Baptist Group Demands Same Rights as 'Poor March'

By PAUL SCOTT

The Johnson Administration's use of a double standard in granting permits for private use of public parks in the Nation's Capital is creating an explosive religious-political controversy.

Baptist church leaders, including a number of Negroes, are planning to challenge the refusal of the Interior Department to allow them to stage a public march and rally on the Mall during their Continental Congress of the Crusade of Americas, October 10 to 13.

The little-noticed rejection came shortly before the White House gave the green light for the "Poor People's" army to set up a camp for 3,000 of its followers on the Mall between the Washington and Lincoln Monuments.

At least 10,000 marchers, representing an estimated 24 million Baptists in the U.S., Canada and Latin America, were planning to hold the colorful event as the highlight of their religious crusade.

According to Crusade leaders here in Washington, the church groups were notified of the unexpected turn-down by Monte E. Fitch, superintendent of central national capital parks, National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Significantly, Fitch was the authorizing agent who signed the "Poor People's" permit after it was approved at the White House. The latter permit was filed weeks after the Baptists had submitted their request. Since each group planned to use different areas of the Mall, there was no direct conflict.

Fitch explained the rejection in a letter to the Baptist leaders on the grounds that "because of civil strife that is taking place in Washington, we are not making any commitments or issuing permits for large gatherings in our public parks."

In revealing the mounting protest to the government's arbitrary action from Baptist groups around the country, Crusade leaders indicated the issue was still open.

A second request to stage a march on the Mall from the Capitol to the Wash-

ington Monument, they say, will be submitted to the Interior Department next month. The new application will cite the granting of the "Poor People's" permit as evidence the Baptists' request should be approved.

They plan also to discuss the permit with congressional leaders, including Speaker John McCormack (D.-Mass.), and enlist their support.

"It would be a gross inequity to allow militant demonstrators to use government parks as a base from which to pressure and disrupt Congress," one Crusade leader pointed out, "and at the same time refuse a peaceful church group the right to use similar facilities to express their faith and love for Christ."

Planners of the Crusade, headed by William J. Cumbie, executive director of the Washington Area Committee, are going ahead with their project to find private housing for the 4,000 delegates.

In addition to the public demonstration on the Mall, Crusade plans call for a series of conferences at a downtown hotel based on the theme: "Christ, the Only Hope."

After a series of meetings with local law enforcement authorities, Cumbie has sent assurances to Baptist leaders throughout the country that it will be safe to come to Washington and to bring their families and friends.

These church leaders are also being asked to write their congressmen to intervene with President Johnson to see that those coming to Washington are permitted to publicly demonstrate their faith in Christ with a march and rally on the Mall.

The second request for a permit, Crusade leaders say, will pose the question of whether the Mall is open to all groups—both political and religious.

If there is discrimination, they want the issue put formally before Congress and all presidential hopefuls pressed to take a stand.

President Johnson and members of his



Prefabricated structures in Washington's West Potomac Park mark the site of "Resurrection City." Many are asking, however, why such permits are granted for these "poor" people and not for legitimate church groups.

Cabinet are privately discussing how the bivouacked "Poor People's" army can be used to put pressure on Congress to support expansion of his "Great Society" programs.

This subject came up during a White House meeting on the \$6-billion spending cut Senate-House tax conferees have tied to the 10 per cent tax surcharge proposal.

During the meeting Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, who originally recommended permitting the "Poor People's" army to build a shanty town on the Mall, and HEW Secretary Wilbur Cohen proposed enlisting the help of Dr. Ralph Abernathy and his followers.

They suggested giving demonstrators a list of Administration proposals to ask from Congress in exchange for public statements by government officials supporting their campaign.

While the President said he liked the

idea, he instructed all Cabinet members to submit their proposals to the White House for approval before he made any final decision.

The President also told Cabinet members to respond as positively as they could to the demands of the "Poor People's" leaders.

As a starter, he ordered comparison of all demands with present Administration programs to decide:

"1. Would it be an improvement over existing practices?

"2. Could it be done administratively?

"3. Is congressional action possible this year?"

After these questions are answered in memorandums to the White House, the President indicated joint strategy on how to proceed with Congress could be worked out with Dr. Abernathy, leader of the campaign.

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Court Martial for Arnheiter

From the Los Angeles Times

Lt. Comdr. Marcus A. Arnheiter should get what he has asked for and deserves from the United States Navy—a full-scale court martial.

The record that has been made public concerning the controversial events of the last two and a half years, from the time Arnheiter took command of the radar destroyer escort *Vance* through his summary relief little more than three months later, up through the present, indicates strongly that the interests of justice can only be served by an official public airing of his case.

In saying this we do not presume to pass judgment on any of the issues which purportedly were responsible for Arnheiter's relief from command and his downgrading to a desk job where promotion possibilities for the career officer were made virtually impossible. Our concern, rather, is with the way the Navy has handled this matter from beginning to end.

It would appear that provisions in Navy regulations specifically governing the infractions which Arnheiter allegedly committed were ignored by superior officers who dealt with the case. It would further appear that there are the most serious contradictions in the charges

made and actions taken against Arnheiter and the statements of others who have praised Arnheiter's leadership.

Only a formal court martial, which would permit full presentation of the legal case against Arnheiter while giving him the opportunity to confront and answer his accusers, will make it possible for all the facts to emerge.

Such a procedure could prove of embarrassment to the Navy. There have been hints, for example, that intraservice politics involving advocates of naval air power and submarine warfare played a role in Arnheiter's dismissal from command. There have been allegations of brutality aboard the *Vance* before and after Arnheiter commanded the ship. There have been manifold other issues raised which require answers.

Above all else, however, there is the matter of one man who has fought long for a redress of grievances. Lt. Comdr. Arnheiter, from all indications, is entitled to his time in court. The law, whether embodied in military or civil regulations, exists to protect both the individual and the larger community.

U Thant Again Attacks U.S.

By IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

Secretary-General U Thant should read the Charter of the United Nations before he gives any more speeches. There is the section that says the secretary-general and his staff "must . . . refrain from any action which might



U.N. Secretary-General U Thant in a recent speech in Canada again attacked the U.S. role in Viet Nam.

reflect on their position as international officials responsive only to the United Nations."

U Thant deserves a reprimand at the very least for his latest attack on the United States.

We won't do anything about it, of course. For the barbarous nation we're supposed to be by European and Asian know-nothings, we are much too courteous and tolerant to ask for the resignation of U Thant from his cushy job. Our officials here have said that we won't even protest this latest evidence of U Thant's Asian bias against the United States.

It was at the University of Alberta, in Edmonton, Canada, that U Thant, in a speech the other night, criticized United States policy in Viet Nam.

This was not the first time he's done it. In fact, he has been making the lecture circuit for the past few years putting the knock regularly on the United States. Sometimes it was for our non-recognition of Red China, which U Thant would like to see admitted to the United Nations. More recently and more violently, he's been attacking us for our Viet Nam policy. Never once has he said an unkind word about Communist North Viet Nam, which is the aggressor against the free people of South Viet Nam.

This time, however, U Thant's oral indiscretion went beyond mere criticism. It is known that he chose the day set for the opening of the so-called Paris peace talks to send up his latest rocket against our policy. With unpardonable arrogance he explained that he hoped he could "encourage major United States concessions that would lead to an end to all bombing of North Viet Nam."

Moreover, he came close to intruding into U.S. affairs when he said in this speech that "I regard the prevailing mood of violence in the United States and elsewhere as a consequence of the psychological climate created by the Vietnamese war."

This brash comment reveals U Thant's preference for the emotional way rather than the rational. In other ways, too, he made no effort to conceal his partisanship. For instance, in ask-

ing the United States to halt all bombing of North Viet Nam, he ignored the fact that President Johnson, on March 31, had ordered a halt to the bombing of Hanoi. U Thant, in bypassing this concession by LBJ, did not see fit to suggest that the North Vietnamese might indulge in a little reciprocity.

Furthermore, fair-minded persons pointed out another glaring example of bias on U Thant's part.

In his Edmonton speech the U.N. secretary-general referred to the American bombing of North Viet Nam "as of questionable morality and doubtful legality." However, he made no reference to the legality or morality of the strategy of the North Vietnamese in free South Viet Nam.

It can be taken for granted that Hanoi will now instruct its representatives in Paris to take full advantage of the bonus given them by U Thant's talk.

The United States representatives in Paris will have to expect new torrents of abusive lies from the North Vietnamese with whom they are dealing. Hanoi will be greatly encouraged by such gratuitous meddling and mischief as U Thant's widely publicized speeches and comments.

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Nuclear Sub Lag

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

The McNamara "fallout" is still evident in the Defense Department. It is revealed by the Senate Armed Services Committee that no more nuclear-powered attack submarines are scheduled to be built after 1970.

The Senate committee understandably is deeply troubled by the "almost unbelievable" optimism of the Defense Department in face of the mounting submarine challenge by the Soviets.

Vice Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, acknowledged authority on nuclear submarines, says it would be "highly dangerous to allow the deterioration of our submarine capacity that would result if no submarines are constructed after fiscal year 1970."

This strange halt to submarine building is but another example of the unrealistic policies of the former defense secretary. It is similar to another decision he made to postpone the construction of an anti-ballistic missile system in the hope that the Russians could be talked into a freeze on ABM weapons. The freeze never materialized and the Russians gained a lead on the United States in anti-missile defenses.

Rickover knows the danger. It would be suicidal to stop building nuclear subs when the Russians are still on a crash submarine-building program.

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"Individual acts of heroism, daring and enterprise were astonishing, especially in the face of a typhoon that hit the ships waiting in a Japanese harbor. Sheldon has done a fine job of capturing the drama, danger and suspense of a rushed, thrown-together but eminently successful war operation."—From *Publisher's Weekly*

THE PHILBY CONSPIRACY by Bruce Page, Phillip Knightly and David Leitch (Doubleday, 300 pages, \$5.95)

"This damning description of British treason is written by a team of reporters from the London Sunday Times who based their account on interviews with diplomats, politicians, scientists, intelligence officers and ordinary citizens in the West. The Times men tell of all they've been able to find out, which is a great deal, from non-official records, about Kim Philby (Harold Adrian Russell Philby), who became a Communist at Cambridge University in the 1930s along with Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess. Philby spent a decade building up a false reputation as a right-wing reporter for the London Times and then in 1940 was hired by the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) who may have reasoned that his early Communist affiliations were wild oats. . . .

"No less an authority than John Le Carre ("The Spy Who Came in from the Cold") endorses what the authors say, in his introduction, a preface to a true, hair-raising spy story."—From *Publisher's Weekly*

THE COMMUNIST REGIMES IN EASTERN EUROPE: An Introduction by Richard F. Staar (Hoover Institution, 387 pages, \$7.50)

"In a country-by-country analysis, Emory University political scientist Staar illuminates forces working for and against the cause of freedom in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia. Staar's main point is that regardless of the signs indicating evolutionary tendencies toward freedom, strong foreign and domestic obstacles stand in their way. . . ."—From *National Review*

HEAR ME OUT by George C. Wallace (Droke House, 158 pages, \$3.95)

The thoughts of the bantamweight former governor of Alabama are set out in several hundred quotations extracted from speeches, interviews and articles over the last several years. Wallace reaches his plateau of verbal agility in the give-and-take repartee of press conferences and interviews, and his often controversial opinions on subjects from civil rights to Viet Nam are worth reading.

THE JEW IN AMERICAN POLITICS by Nathaniel Weyl (Arlington House, 375 pages, \$6.95)

"Nathaniel Weyl's *The Jew in American Politics* is a descriptive rather than analytical book, and therein lie both its strengths and weaknesses. For the casual reader, interested in a survey of the subject and historical facts, the book will be an enjoyable one, with enough source material to give plausibility to Weyl's thesis that Jews should be conservative. But for the serious student of politics, the important questions are left unanswered.

"Why the extreme liberal bent of most Jews today?" This is the question which needs answering. Weyl points out the incongruities of an 'elite group' (his term) advocating egalitarianism, but this does not answer the question. The book has, to be sure, sections giving the basic reason: both religious, the desire for brotherhood and the Jewish concern with the problems of this world, and secular, alienation and fear of anti-semitism. . . .

"Weyl tells why Jews should be conservative, but does not adequately explain why they are not conservative. His account of the Jew in American history is fascinating, but his analysis of the Jew in American politics today, especially conservative politics, is hasty.

"Judaism and conservatism have much in common. We should not forget the many conservative oriented Jews active in politics today. Judaism's emphasis on the rule of law and order in the world and a concern for righteous acts over idle philosophizing are coterminous with conservative thought. The American Cause, as Russell Kirk demonstrated, is based essentially on Judeo-Christian heritage. Conservatism, like traditional religion, cannot abandon its principles in attempts to gain adherents. It can only set forth its beliefs and hope that intelligent, inquiring minds will discover and adopt them. There are encouraging signs that this is happening today and, if Weyl's concept of the Jewish elite is correct, the Jews of tomorrow should be in the forefront of this movement."—From *The New Guard*

LEE: A Portrait of Lee Harvey Oswald by His Brother by Robert L. Oswald with Myrick and Barbara Land (Coward, 246 pages, \$5.95)

"Lee Harvey Oswald's brother, Robert, a sales coordinator for a brick company in Denton, Tex., seems to be the normal, sensible individual that Lee Harvey was not. Robert Oswald's memories of his brother, his disillusioned view of his 'temperamental' mother and his theories about his brother's guilt and the question of whether there was a conspiracy form a straightforward book which will disappoint the fringe theorists who see conspiracy everywhere. Robert Oswald generally accepts the Warren Commission report, with one major reservation—he has suspicions about the veracity of an important witness, Michael Paine. An unpretentious book; a story told with pathos and dignity, and consistently interesting. There are 16 pages of photographs."—From *Publisher's Weekly*

LBJ Ready Wage-Price Control Law

By VICTOR RIESEL

Those poor people over at "Resurrection City" in Washington may soon see a white suburb hugging their campsite and built by experts—namely, the building and construction contractors of America, who see themselves being driven into bankruptcy by "fantastic" union demands.

The construction industry, too, now wants to petition the White House and Congress. They are now hit by 99 major walkouts called by craft union strike committees demanding raises anywhere from \$40 to \$160 a week.

This means that unions such as the Teamsters, the operating engineers, carpenters, masons and lesser-known toilers are demanding anywhere from 20 to 70 per cent wage hikes in the first year of the new contracts—if ever they're signed.

So the construction company executives, hardy men with bone-crushing handshakes, now have become the nation's greatest market for tranquilizers—and the White House is not far behind.

When all this, and much more, was put before President Johnson at the grimmest moment of his tax hike fight, he decided he wanted an arsenal of weapons with which to take fusillading shots at inflation.

Thus on Monday, May 20, he skulldugged with his White House troubleshooters and sent word to that new man, Arthur Okun, over at the Council of Economic Advisers to rethink and come up with a plan for wage and price controls.

The message to Okun and key labor and business leaders was that unless the President got a tax hike, he would have to cool the nation's opulence by freezing wages and prices. Chief economic egghead Okun positively is opposed to any such pay or price pause laws, edicts, or boards, and so does not have a plan.

But the President suddenly got the feeling that he won't get this tax surcharge law through the Congress, which wants him to slash \$6 billion in spending from the federal operating budget of \$30 billion (the rest is earmarked for defense and other fixed charges).

Lyndon Johnson knows he can't get enough liberal and labor votes in Congress to push through a \$6-billion cut. He can still hear the voice of AFL-CIO President George Meany, telling him at a closed session in the Cabinet Room on May 14:

"Mr. President, I don't like to talk to you this way, but labor won't stand for such a slash in spending. We'll go for a \$4-billion cut, but not six cents more. We are not about to budge. No sir. Look out there. They're building Resurrection City. They've come up for jobs. How can you slash them?"

And then, the labor leaders sent their lobbyists onto the Hill. The liberal-labor bloc says no slash over \$4 billion. And the budgeteers in Congress say no slash, no tax hike.

Then came the news of a red-hot summer on the labor-management front. Building and construction throughout Michigan virtually had ceased on May 2.

Some 80,000 men had walked out—and driven off in their new cars. In Detroit the electrical workers brotherhood insisted on a 59.2 per cent increase in the first year of the new contract—a \$152-a-week increase. This would hoist their pay scale to \$10.22 per hour in wages and fringes.

The carpenters demanded a \$3.96-an-hour increase over a two-year contract—a 66 per cent increase.

Cement masons want \$4.33 over two years—a 77 per cent skyrocket.

Laborers asked for a 43 per cent rise over two years. And so it is in Michigan.

Over in Spokane, the Teamsters made it an even \$4-an-hour more for heavy

Continued from Page 1

Crime in Washington: A National Disgrace

Crime has been growing steadily in this country for the past several years, but many believe the current crisis condition in Washington has been brought to fruition by the Democratic Administration and the liberal philosophy that guides it—including a marked tolerance of vicious criminals.

As mentioned above, the dominant liberal wing of the Democratic party clearly bears the primary responsibility for loose law enforcement in the Nation's Capital. Members of that group are in total control, from President Johnson on down. It is LBJ's attorney general who prides himself on his "softness" toward criminals. And it was LBJ who hand picked as vice chairman of the City Council the Rev. Walter Fauntroy, a disciple of civil disobedience, a member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Stokely Carmichael's Black United Front, and a strategist in the SCLC's Poor People's March.

The city's newly acquired public safety director—chosen by LBJ appointee Mayor Washington—is Patrick Murphy, who has come under intense criticism because of his remarks, since qualified, that he would rather resign than shoot looters or arsonists. It was Murphy who supposedly made the decision to delay formally requesting troops only 12 hours before the major rioting broke out in April, even though he had had ample warning that trouble was afoot.

As if to undermine law enforcement even further, the President and the local government have warmly cooperated with the Poor People's March and given the militants who control it a base of operations within a short distance of both the White House and the Capitol.

The policy of "restraint" that government leaders have pursued—and pursued most noticeably during the recent riots—is considered the chief cause of the present outburst of lawlessness.

During the turmoil in early April, both city and federal officials, under the guiding hand of Cyrus Vance, now helping out with the Viet Nam negotiations, had ordered the police, the National Guard and the troops to use the utmost restraint against the criminal element. This was justified on the grounds that it was better to spare lives than to defend property. As a result, however, the hoodlums have taken massive advantage of this restraint so that both lives and property continue to go up in smoke.

Even the liberal Washington Post, which championed the "policy of restraint" during the riots, has felt compelled to write that it "was also certain to produce bad side effects. One is reflected in the fears of the merchants that if their property went unprotected during the early stages of the riots, it will still be unprotected. An-

work outside the city—a 70 per cent increase.

Meanwhile, over a billion dollars in construction—the building of airports, highways, hospitals, schools and thousands of vitally needed structures—was paralyzed.

In this business everything is a pattern. Teamsters set the pattern for the rubber workers, rubber for copper, cop-

per for telephone, communications for aluminum (now being negotiated), aluminum for aerospace, and finally the big showdown will be steel. In many cases the government is the biggest single customer—and the price will go up. So will the cost of governing in war and peace.

The dollar could go down. So President Johnson has decided to be ready to do some demanding himself—mainly, a wage and price freeze. Then the uproar will start.

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Highlighting the crime situation in Washington was the arrest last week of a number of "Poor People's March" demonstrators when they refused to leave the Capitol grounds. Such flaunting of the law by groups, however noble the cause might be, has helped cause disrespect for law and order by individuals.

other, and more serious, effect seems to be an attitude among some young toughs that if they get away with looting and burning under riot conditions, they ought to be able to get away with it now. Respect for law and for property if once diminished is sometimes hard to re-establish. But it must be re-established. Disrespect for the law must now be squelched, vigorously and promptly."

Sen. Robert Byrd (D.-W. Va.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, has stated:

"It is astonishing and tragic to think that the recent rioting in the District of Columbia taught our city government and our federal government so little.

"It is disheartening to realize, in retrospect, that the looting, the arson, and the murdering that went on in this city in April and which are continuing in May are being viewed by some officials as something of a civic triumph because the lives of adult rioters and arsonists—purveyors of violence, if you please—were spared.

"It is frightening that the city is reaping the ugly fruits of the seeds of restraint that were so freely sown during the time of the riots and prior thereto. No criminal is afraid of an unloaded gun. No criminal is afraid of a policeman, or a National Guardsman, or of federal troops who will not shoot.

"On the contrary, the criminal is emboldened to strike only the

harder at a society that is soft on hoodlums, soft on criminals, soft on rioters."

Added Byrd: "We need actions, not words . . . from Mayor Washington and from the White House, to prove to the city that the reign of terror in Washington—and it is not mere rumor—will be brought to a halt by whatever means necessary. . . .

"Talk all we want about spending more money for research, for better law enforcement. I am for it. I want to spend more money for it. I will vote for it.

"But we can spend all the money in the federal treasury, and we can make all the speeches for the radio, the TV and the other press media about passing legislation. But as long as we do not mean business in enforcing the laws that are already on the books and as long as we let the federal courts go unscathed, the criminal is still going to hold the upper hand. . . .

"Message after message comes to Congress. . . But not one word is ever said in those messages about how the federal courts in this country are greatly responsible for the spiraling crime rates. . . .

"I say to the President of the United States, whoever he is or may be: 'Look at your Supreme Court. Look at your appointees. If you want really to do something about crime, start there.'"

Conservatives across the country will be echoing this advice during this election year.

'People's Congress' Movements Growing Worldwide

From the Allen-Scott Report

"People's congresses"—or shadow governments—are slowly beginning to take shape in Saigon and Washington. Another is scheduled to appear in West Berlin later in the summer.

Although these movements in Saigon and here in Washington now appear small, U.S. intelligence and security sources warn leaders have ambitious plans for political subversion.

In South Viet Nam the newly formed pro-Communist peace alliance is organizing a "People's Congress" to swell its ranks and leadership and to use the organization to publicly indict the pro-U.S. Thieu government and hasten its destruction.

Underground Hanoi agents identifying themselves with the peace alliance have begun circulating in Saigon and urging national political party leaders, labor union heads, and religious leaders to join their pro-Communist ranks.

A captured North Vietnamese document now being studied at the Pentagon explains the operations of the "People's Congress" as follows:

"The political objective is to bring together all leaders and groups advocating immediate peace in Viet Nam into one loosely formed organization to work for the isolation of the American-backed government of President Thieu from the Vietnamese people.

"Members of the 'People's Congress' will form a shadow government which will be prepared to seize power in the name of the Alliance of National, Democratic Peace Forces.

"Negotiations will then be opened with the National Liberation Front [the Viet Cong political organization] to form a coalition government and evict all Americans from South Viet Nam."

The captured document clearly points out that Hanoi is using the Paris peace talks to try to accomplish this political objective, stating:

"According to our policy we must fight the war and negotiate at the same time. Negotiations will serve mainly to provide us the groundwork from which to launch our attacks on Saigon from within and without.

"Another reason for the negotiations is to expose the enemy's political attacks upon us by building up opposition to the war in Saigon and Washington among groups that want to end the violence."

In the Nation's Capital leaders of the Poor People's campaign have begun shaping a government within their tent-city on the Mall.

Under plans being discussed by the militant lieutenants of Dr. Ralph Abernathy, the machinery of government for the tent city in a slow-motion, multi-phased process will be expanded into a shadow government.

In one planning session from which the press was barred, the silver-tongued Rev. Andrew Young, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, stated:

"We have marched here to demand that Congress and the executive branch of government share with us the powers of self-government. If Congress doesn't give us some of their power, we will take it all away from them."

Strategy of the leaders of the Poor People's campaign calls for expanding their tent-city into additional park sites in the city where Cabinet posts in their shadow government will be set up.

In addition to the announced goals of pressuring Congress into passing legislation including a guaranteed annual income for all, the Poor People's leaders plan to encourage militant student groups to stage camp-ins in strategic areas of the city with or without the government's permission.

If the latter occurs, the direct confrontations between the students and the National Park police could produce the first violence in the present peaceful demonstrations.

In West Berlin Communist-led student groups are mapping plans to announce formation of a "People's Congress" in August, according to a Central Intelligence Agency report.

The plan is for the students to cause so much strife this summer that the Kremlin can use the chaos as an excuse to move Soviet troops into West Berlin to "restore order."

Because of the mounting student demonstrations West Berlin officials have

been unable to hire a police chief to replace one forced to resign by earlier protests.

On strict orders from Washington, American troops in West Berlin have refrained from helping local authorities control the growing student protests.

Meanwhile, the Russians have increased from 21 to 23 the number of divisions in East Germany. Of this total, six divisions are now located near West Berlin.

During recent Warsaw Pact maneuvers, two Russian divisions actually moved into position to cut off West Berlin's access routes to West Germany, but then were pulled back after Britain and the U.S. made protests.

Some U.S. intelligence experts are convinced the recent Warsaw Pact maneuvers were preparations for a coming move on West Berlin rather than a warning to the new Czechoslovakian leadership.

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Liberal Double Standard

Eisenhower and Buckley: A case study

From the Arizona Republic

Former President Dwight Eisenhower, calling for a massive attack to end urban racial tensions, recently suggested relocating ghetto dwellers in new communities and providing them with practical job training.

Writing in the May issue of *Reader's Digest*, Ike said: "The first essential of any realistic housing plan is to reduce the density of population by encouraging large numbers of people to relocate in new, more wholesome communities."

These communities, which could be located at abandoned military installations and air fields, would have their own schools, hospitals, shops, light industry and recreational facilities. They would be open and made inviting to decent people of all races.

There are several interesting things about Ike's proposal.

The first is that it offers a thoughtful alternative to the worsening urban racial problem—a problem whose awful dimensions are seen in the smoldering ruins of Watts, Detroit, Newark, Washington and many other cities.

The other is that the proposal, appearing in the most widely circulated magazine in the English language, was generally greeted with respect; no one—at least to our knowledge no one—accused Ike of racism for making the suggestion.

We mention this because during the New York mayoral campaign of 1965, Conservative party candidate William F. Buckley made a similar proposal. And the reaction was unbelievable.

In his position paper on welfare (one of a number of thoughtful statements on such problems as education, finances, taxes, water, crime, housing, pollution, narcotics, traffic), Buckley recommended a pilot program to explore the feasibility of relocating chronic welfare cases outside the city limits, with New York continuing to pay for their education, board and housing.

"It is indisputable that such a family needs special services, special opportunities, special protections, a special environment, special teaching," the candidate wrote. "To provide it within

New York is especially difficult. Housing in New York is scarce. Temptations are abundant. Demoralization is a special problem. Disadvantaged children, and incontinent mothers, might be better off—and certainly New York would be better off—in the country, with special schools, and special supervision, aimed at true rehabilitation."

This represented an original, humane approach to what seems to be an insoluble problem. Yet how was this constructive proposal received?

"Sen. Javits . . . accused Mr. Buckley of advocating 'sending people on welfare to concentration camps,'" reported the *New York Times* (October 19).

"[John] Lindsay said his Conservative opponent . . . had advocated 'deportation camps' for welfare recipients. . . . 'The vile implication of what Buckley advocates . . . ' he said, 'would destroy the last fiber of decency for every minority-group member and all citizens of New York'" (*New York Herald Tribune*, October 26).

Said Democratic mayoral candidate Abraham D. Beame, "Mr. Buckley's suggestion of concentration camps for drug addicts" [sic] "is frightening. Drug addicts today; which group would he quarantine tomorrow?"

What is most regrettable about this smear campaign is that not a single notable newspaper or official—those "egregious metropolitan moralizers," Mr. Buckley called them—identified the smears for what they were, or attempted to set the record straight.

They were out to destroy a political opponent, as they had been out to destroy Barry Goldwater the previous year; therefore, they felt no obligation whatsoever to the oft-invoked bonds of journalistic ethics and convention.

So far Ike has escaped unscathed. Perhaps this is attributable to his stature as a former President; his reputation is beyond dispute. But it also may be that the "egregious metropolitan moralizers," knowing Ike's active political days are far behind him, feel no real need to bury the ax in his neck.

ELECTION YEAR REPORTS

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"Nelson Rockefeller: 'Reluctant' Candidate"

Will he rule-or-ruin again? M. Stanton Evans, editor of the *Indianapolis News*, brings his formidable reporting talents to bear on Gov. Rockefeller: the man and the politician, from his New Deal days to the present. Now that the governor has finally publicly announced his candidacy, this timely, in-depth profile should be read by all voters. They should learn why Rocky avoided primaries, how he stands on the issues.

2. RAFFERTY/KUCHEL

"Including an Interview with Dr. Max Rafferty"

Many consider the battle for the Republican senatorial nomination in California to be a classic conservative-liberal confrontation. Here the records of the two contenders are fully examined. Kuchel the impeccable liberal and party maverick; Rafferty the staunch conservative and loyal Republican. In a lively and candid interview Rafferty gives his views on major issues, such as education, civil disobedience, federal aid, and tells why he is running for the Senate.

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"The Rise and Stand of George Wallace"

A former Goldwater aide who regularly visits the South to keep in touch with the political picture there, focuses on the phenomenon of George Wallace—his personal background, his early rise in the rough-and-tumble of back-county politics and his current candidacy—what his chances are and what effect it could have on the November elections. Plus exclusive poll of how the nation's leading conservatives feel about the Wallace candidacy.

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The whole incredible story of security scandals in the State Department and what happened to the man who exposed them are revealed in Otepka's extraordinary defense brief. If enough voters learn this story of State Department security breakdowns, it could be an explosive campaign issue.

5. 1968 ELECTION GUIDE

Compiled by the editors from the six-part "Election Information" series which appeared in *Human Events*, this guide is a small encyclopedia of facts that will help you understand the essential historical, statistical and legal information relating to the 1968 elections, and the men who will be involved in them.

6. REAGAN

"High Marks for Reagan's First Year in Office"

Lee Edwards, author of *Reagan: A Political Biography*, reviews the Reagan record as Governor of the nation's largest state, and finds much in it to praise. Includes excerpts from unofficial "news conferences," which reflect Reagan's candid views on the issues and his astuteness in handling the press.

7. SCHLAFLY ON THE GOP

"Don't Let Them Take It Away"

Phyllis Schlafly, author of such campaign best-sellers as *A Choice Not An Echo* and *Safe-Not Sorry*, zeros in on the behind-the-scenes plans of the liberals to take control of the GOP. Her conclusion: conservatives have what it takes to win, but could lose it all if they don't take the necessary action now.

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R&R: Strange Bedfellows

By MORRIE RYSKIND

The air is as full of election rumors as Capistrano skies are full of swallows when they return home. And the loudest of the current whispering campaigns hints that two GOP governors have united to insure a Rockefeller-Reagan ticket at Miami.

To liberal Republicans, this is the ideal dream ticket certain to sweep the Electoral College. Not that they like Ronnie, but that Rocky may need him, much as JFK needed LBJ to win the South in 1960.

To conservatives, however, still bitter over Rocky's 1964 defection, this seems more like a nightmare. I've been asked a hundred times if there's anything to it, always in the plaintive tones of the youngster who, hearing that his hero, Joe Jackson, was accused of throwing a ballgame, pleaded, "Say it ain't true, Joe."

Well, it ain't true. Not that Rocky wouldn't love Ronnie as a running mate—but it takes two to tango and Ronnie's not dancing to that tune. This is straight, if not from the horse's mouth, from a gentleman close enough to the Reagan stable to speak authoritatively.

Further, he is prepared to give 10 to 1 in any amount that no such ticket will emerge from Miami. And I string along with him enough to risk up to \$10 at those odds. After all, a buck is a buck.

Recall 1964, and maybe the odds should be higher. In 1960 Rocky had swung at Nixon almost all the way to nomination, but at least gave lip-service thereafter. But his attacks on Barry kept on even after the San Francisco convention. Indeed, a good part of the Demo campaign consisted of just quoting Rocky.

Reagan, on the other hand, rose to national prominence on the basis of a great TV speech for Barry. That talk brought in almost \$2 million from all over the country, not only from "fat cats," but in tens of thousands of small contributions ranging from \$2 to \$10.

That indicates a far greater ideological difference than Sen. Thruston Morton suggests. While politics, like the Free Sex Movement, often makes strange bedfellows, Rockefeller-Reagan strains the credibility gap almost as much as a Nasser-Moshe Dayan ticket might.

So forget it. Firstly, I doubt Rocky can head Nixon off. But even if it got so close that California might be the deciding factor between them, the bulk of the Reagan delegates would go to Nixon. If neither Dick nor Nelse can make it, look out for Ronnie on the rail. In fact, a Reagan-Rockefeller ticket is less implausible.

It would take both a miracle and party pressure to make the liberal pipe-dream come true. The miracle would consist of Rocky landing the top spot. Suppose, in that event, a group of GOP leaders, headed by Ike and Dirksen, say, told Ronnie that not only the party but the country needed him on the ticket to get America out of the morass it's in? No matter how averse he was, he might feel it his solemn duty to take the second spot.

Not that I think anything like that will happen, but I know what party pressure can do. My wife and I worked in several New York campaigns for Mayor LaGuardia. In a valiant attempt to upset the Little Flower, the Demos put up a famous and well-beloved judge for district attorney on the opposing ticket, one regarded as a great friend of Fiorello's.

There was plenty of money behind him and his pictures covered, it seemed

to us, almost every billboard in town. The La Guardia ticket won, but Fiorello wisely ran scared. And we all were.

Some months later, the judge had the misfortune to be seated between the Ryskinds at a Washington dinner party. We were younger and brasher then, and got right down to brass tacks. How could a man of the judge's integrity have worked against his good friend, Fiorello?

His Honor took it judicially and judiciously for a while, but finally he turned. "It's easy for you two to talk! But do you know what it means to be locked in a room with the President of the United States on one side, and Jim Farley on the other, while they keep telling you what you owe the Democratic party and the country? I held out for four solid hours before I gave in—and that's pretty good against a combination like that!"

I'd hate to have Ronnie face such an ordeal—and I'm betting he won't. Any takers?

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King Slain by Reds?

Speculation increases at the highest government levels that the murder of Martin Luther King is linked to international communism. Despite the assertion of Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark that James Earl Ray was a "loner," those close to the probe say there is considerable evidence indicating a conspiracy—perhaps of Communist origin.

"The claim that Ray acted alone just cannot be documented," says one high-level source. "The evidence is overwhelming that the murder was skillfully planned by others than Ray."

As columnist Carl Rowan disclosed recently, evidence gathered by the FBI has forced serious investigation of three possibilities:

- That Ray was the hired killer in a Cuban-Red Chinese plot.
- That the "assassin squad" of the Soviet secret police was involved in the murder.
- That Ray was hired indirectly by black nationalists who paid him with money made available by foreign sources.

The CIA and military intelligence have been called into the probe to investigate mysterious trips Ray is known to have made out of the country.

"There is deep suspicion of a Cuba-Red China plot," Rowan writes. "The suspicion is that if the Cubans had made arrangements to spirit their hired killer out of the U.S., they very likely killed him and dumped him in the ocean."

Security officials report that the Revolutionary Action Movement, a fanatic black nationalist group, may be involved in the plot. RAM, which boasts terror squads in several Northern ghettos, is directed from Peking by the American expatriate, Robert Franklin Williams.

"There are RAM leaders who discussed the possibility of killing King," one source reveals. "And we do know they were actually joyous at the news of his death."

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Where To Cut

By REP. RICHARD ROUDEBUSH (R.-Ind.)

Spending has increased \$60 to \$70 billion since 1960, and I am certain billions of dollars could be eliminated from the federal budget tomorrow to the benefit of the American taxpayer.



It should also be pointed out that the following examples of duplication and administrative confusion documented by a bi-partisan group of congressmen offer ample opportunity for huge spending reductions:

Eight Cabinet departments and 12 so-called independent agencies administer federal health programs.

There are at least 35 separate federal housing programs.

There are 20 separate transportation projects.

Utility producers and users have to fool with at least 27 different federal agencies.

The nation's recreational and cultural activities are related to 28 government agencies.

Community assistance facilities are provided by 62 agencies.

One thousand federal projects are under way in the field of pollution. These projects are being managed from 192 installations by nine departments and agencies.

Thirty-three federal agencies meddle in nearly 300 consumer protection activities.

The federal government spends nearly \$4 billion annually on research and development in its own laboratories, but it does not know exactly how many laboratories it has, where they are, what kinds of people work in them or what they are doing, according to a study made by the Library of Congress.

In a medium-sized American city there have been found to be 140 separate urban projects administered by seven different federal departments.

Over all, at last count, 150 separate departments, agencies, bureaus and boards in Washington—plus over 400 regional and area field offices—were providing help and assistance to states, cities and individuals.

It would appear to me, contrary to what the Administration says, that there is more than ample room to cut the budget. In fact, the problem is not whether or not to cut, but where to start and the sooner the better.

Law and Order

By SEN. ROBERT BYRD (D.-W. Va.)

I cannot hide the concern which I have for my country at this time. I cannot avoid the definite impression that a revolution is taking place in this land and, although there have been beneficent and benevolent revolutions in the history of mankind, I fear that there are sinister aspects to the current turbulence which portend events that could shake the foundations of this Republic and destroy liberty under law. The wave of student takeovers of colleges and universities, the endless marches and demonstrations and

acts of mass civil disobedience, the threatening demands by those who advocate expanded welfarism, the increasing trend toward intimidation of legislators and government officials, the rapid growth of permissiveness which is destroying spiritual and moral concepts and values, and the horrifying trend toward lawlessness and violence—all these are ominous signs that our country faces destruction from within. There must be a rebirth of respect for law, for constitutional processes, for public order, and for personal responsibility if this nation is to survive.

'Swinging ADA'

By REP. JOHN ASHBROOK (R.-Ohio)

As early as 1961 I labeled the Americans for Democratic Action and its followers with what I believe is a more appropriate rendering of their initials, that is "Americans for Disruptive Advice." The results of their recent convention indicate that they are going from bad to worse.



The Washington Star succinctly titled their story of the convention: "ADA for Pot, Sex, Abortion," and added a kicker to the effect that there were few voices of opposition—barely a murmur, they said—to the radical recommendations that were adopted.

Author Robert Walters suggests in the lead paragraph that ADA "has suddenly turned into something of a swinging organization." I would suggest that they were swinging for the far, far left-field fence and have succeeded in clearing it.

Among other things, ADA-approved resolutions said that unlicensed sale of marijuana should be no more than a misdemeanor but even so, "personal use and possession should not be a crime; and that abortion should be legalized; and that "the sexual activity of consenting adults when conducted in private is not an appropriate matter for criminal or other governmental sanctions."

The article states that "the theme for the day's activities may have been sounded by" John J. Gilligan, the labor leader's choice for the Senate from Ohio. He said:

"The people of this nation are beginning to question their faith in the free institutions of this country, in our ability to govern ourselves and solve our own problems."

I do not think so. The people of the nation are certain they can conduct their own affairs, but then they seem to have an edge on the ADA: their edge being a firm grounding in morality which appears to be lacking within the ranks of ADA. I grant, however, that it would be easier for the "people of this nation" to conduct their business and the business of their government if they were not so frequently interrupted by the rantings of such as the ADA.

One can only wonder where ADA will go next. It really does not make any difference, though. The Constitution and laws of this land on which the rest of us base our actions will continue to allow ADA to resolve whatever they choose.

Legislative Boxscore

The following is a round-up of items of particular interest to Human Events readers:

- Administration supporters in Congress have settled on a provisional strategy concerning a tax surcharge and cut in federal spending. Sometime this week Rep. James Burke (D.-Mass.) will introduce a motion instructing House conferees to cut federal spending by only \$4 billion in giving LBJ his tax increase. The House-Senate conference has already proposed a \$6-billion cut to go along with the 10 per cent tax surcharge, but this measure has yet to be introduced in Congress. The Administration strongly opposes the \$6-billion slice and has had federal agencies lobbying hard to have it reduced; although the Burke motion is unlikely to succeed, it will provide LBJ-backers with an opportunity to express their view on the controversial tax legislation.

- The House has passed its version of the Administration's Housing and Urban Development (HUD) appropriations bill (HR 17023), approving all the \$2.9 billion in cuts made by its Appropriations Committee. The bill's two most controversial provisions concern funding the model cities and rent supplement programs. The model cities appropriation was set at \$500 million, a figure \$150 million less than the Administration requested but still \$188 million more than was provided for last year. The House also chopped \$40 million off LBJ's request for rent supplements, appropriating \$25 million, but rejected Republican proposals to allot the same \$10-million figure appropriated in fiscal 1968. Conservatives did manage to add an amendment prohibiting federal funds being used to pay the salary of an individual convicted of rioting or related charges.

- By a lopsided 349-to-5 rollcall vote the House has passed a \$1-billion, two-year (fiscal '69 and '70) bill to aid needy college students. Two important amendments added in the House reflect widespread congressional concern over recent student campus demonstrations. A provision added by Rep. Louis Wyman (R.-N.H.) denies federal loan money to any student refusing to obey "a lawful regulation or order" of his college if school officials determine that the refusal contributed to the "disruption of university or college administration." An amendment offered by Rep. William Scherle (R.-Iowa), cutting off funds to persons convicted in any court of inciting or participating in a riot, was also overwhelmingly approved. Senate liberals can now be expected to oppose both amendments.

- Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.) has vowed to lead a bipartisan filibuster against the Administration's bill to grant the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission broad new powers in enforcing anti-discrimination legislation (S 3465). As reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, the measure authorizes the EEOC to hold hearings on charges of discrimination brought against employers or unions and, if the charges are upheld, to issue cease-and-desist orders against allegedly guilty parties. Minority Leader Dirksen describes the powerful measure as "one of the most offensive pieces of legislation that could come before Congress" and is lining up the support of Republicans and conservative Democrats for his threatened filibuster.

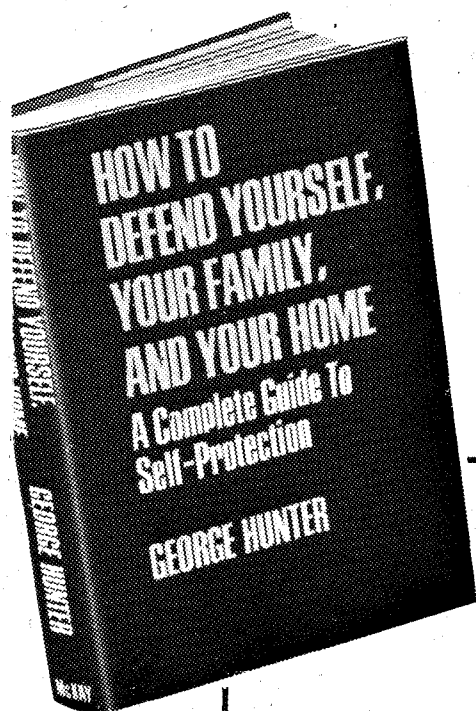
- The Administration is stepping up its opposition to the Internal Security bill (S 2988) introduced by Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Sen. James O. Eastland (D.-Miss.) with backing from 19 Senate Republicans and Democrats. As written, the bill would ban Communists from defense facilities and federally funded schools and would create a federal Security Administration to investigate and evaluate government personnel security cases. Another provision would extend the statute of limitations in cases of treason, espionage, sabotage, sedition and subversive activities. Recently the White House sent J. Walter Yeagley, assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's Internal Security Division, to Capitol Hill to testify that the department opposed the bill's provisions on grounds ranging from being unnecessary and self-defeating to being "probably" unconstitutional.

- There are now at least three separate bills circulating on Capitol Hill designed to put "hard-core" unemployed persons to work. Sen. Joseph Clark (D.-Pa.) has reintroduced a bill (S 3063), defeated last year, to provide for the training and federal or private employment of 2.4 million persons by 1972, and a group of other Senate liberals has written a measure (S 3249) extending tax credits to businesses hiring and training unemployed persons; both these measures are now under consideration by the Senate Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower and Poverty. In the House, a bill sponsored by Rep. James O'Hara (D.-Mich.) and 25 other liberal Democrats to authorize \$4 billion a year for the creation of one million jobs a year in government and non-profit organizations (HR 12280) is presently being examined by the Select Labor Subcommittee of the Education and Labor Committee.

- Legislation has been introduced in both House and Senate to stymie a possible White House executive order forcing all federal employees to join government workers' AFL-CIO unions, or else make them pay the equivalent union dues [see Human Events, May 25, 1968, page 4]. Sen. Wallace Bennett (R.-Utah), with the co-sponsorship of six Republican and two Democratic senators, has introduced a federal employees "right-to-work" bill (S 3843) now before the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. And Rep. Ben Blackburn (R.-Ga.), also with bi-partisan support, has put similar legislation in the House hopper (HR 17411). The AFL-CIO national leadership has been pushing for an executive order demanding government workers' unionization for some time, while the National Right To Work Committee is now organizing a grass-roots campaign supporting the pending legislation blocking such an order.

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Whether you live in a big city, a posh suburb (where crime is growing fastest) or a small town... in a house or an apartment, author George Hunter understands your security problems. Not only has he written and lectured widely on the subject; this book is based on data from organizations like the FBI, the New York City police, the U.S. Army and the National Rifle Association. How much of the following information do you honestly know right now? And yet your safety and your very life, your wife's, your child's, could depend on your knowing *any one* of these facts:

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- When to be careful about giving your full name.
- Perils of the self-service elevator. 3 ways to avoid danger.
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- The home security room: how to secure and stock it. Which room to choose.
- The best quick defense against a knife. The best follow-up.
- Where to hide valuables and defense devices in a city apartment.
- What to do if your home is burglarized. The one thing you should never do!

- How the skilled housebreaker differs from the drug addict and the sex criminal.
- How to use ordinary household objects to defend yourself.
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- Where to buy tear-gas projectors.
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